"THE DEAD ALIVE"
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

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VOL. V NO 218 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

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STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

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THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

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THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera Eliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the Principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia are purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGHDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £900,000
Reserve Fund £270,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman.
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Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris)
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and divdends collected for clients.

D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,452	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yiolio
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—
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JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

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13, Meadows Street, Bombay.
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES

DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT.
Hot meals of exquisite taste and best quality.
14, GREEN STREET, FORT.

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.
Marine Lines, First Lane.
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,
GENERAD MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
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MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

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THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MANUFACTURING CO.

11, Love Lane, Byculla, BOMBAY.

Manufacture in their most up-to-date Electrically-equipped Factory WHITE ZINC, WHITE LEAD, ORDINARY WHITE PAINT, CHOCOLATE PAINT and other Paints (Moist Paste, and Ready-mixed Liquid) Enamel Paints GENUINE DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OIL, Varnish, Black-Japan, Whiting, Putty etc. Large stocks kept, or manufactured to order.

QUALITY TESTED AND PROVED BEST? PRICES COMPETITIVE??

A TRIAL ORDER WILL CONVINCE???

Use our "EXCELLO" ready-mixed WHITE ZINC and other Liquid Paints, manufactured specially suitable for India.

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THE
Royal Yakuti
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin, containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PAHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your equirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI,
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HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
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KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
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An outcome of a Research by an eminent Indian Scientist.

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Tested at the Government Chemical Laboratory.

Price Rs. 2 Second quality 1-4
Postage Extra.

To be had from the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., and also from all knows Chemists and Druggists.

Illustrated pamphlet sent free

Sole Agents:—
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Bombay No. 4. Tel. No. 511.

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APOLOGY.

Owing to rapid increase of patients due to the

WONDERFUL RESULTS

of my treatment, there has been considerable delay in sending V. P. P. orders. All orders will now be sent in 2 or 3 days.

CONTRAST.

900,000 died last year of Phthisis in India. Thousands of Doctors must have treated them.
NONE of my patients died who took 3 months medicines.
Patients in 9 countries. What more convincing proof do you want that all other treatments fail and that I have

THE ONLY CURE?

Think well over this case and then come to me.
Bombay patient, last stage almost bedridden, declared "hopeless" by famous Specialists. Latest report. "Thanks for the cough mixture which has done my daughter's cough good, she is still free from fever, she is better and stronger and able to get about more."
No matter how many doctors tell you your case is "hopeless."

I CAN CURE YOU.

Trust the man who cured a well-known Government Official under supervision of Government Doctor.

Rev. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., LL.D.
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Opposite Lal Chimney.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner
AMICHAND GOVANJI
The Oldest and Most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.,
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd) W. HILL, *Chairman*,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial

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With Massage and Vibratory.
Massage by a qualified Lady.
Separate Chambers for Ladies only.
Insure your Health and Beauty.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
THE POPULAR BATH CHAMBERS,
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Advertisements are not received after 5 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

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Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

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Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Rs. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

DON'T CONDEMN YOUR TYPEWRITERS—We undertake all sorts of most intricate repair works and execute them in a quite substantial and up-to-date manner at very reasonable charges. Typewriters cleaned, Typewriters overhauled, Typewriters adjusted, Typewriters repaired at lowest charges. Every repair guaranteed. Estimates free. A Rev. Gent. writes "If anyone desires a Typewriter repaired promptly and with care, I am sure he can go to no better place in Bombay than to your Firm."

We repair all makes of Typewriters.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,

36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tele: "Writertype."

LEPROSY of ten years standing. Lencoderma and patches of any duration arising from vitiated blood cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Rs. 7/8 per week. Three days treatment sent free for trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga Ch., Mitter Street, Calcutta. 895

EDUCATIONAL.

CAPABLE Graduate UNDERTAKES thorough TUITION in English, French and Mathematics. (Matric, P. E. and Inter). Apply to Box No. 155 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9644

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Practical Course of Commerce for Practical Appointments, 80, Esplanade Road. 9715

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONY—A young educated and extensively travelled Hindu gentleman belonging to a good family with a well established and prosperous business desires to enter into communication with a well educated and handsome young Hindu lady with a view to matrimony. Correspondence will be treated as strictly confidential. Write to Box No. 172, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 9748

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR TYRES and TUBES for cheapest, prompt and reliable vulcanising at as. 8 and 4 per inch respectively. Cars on hire and for sale. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupatty, Bombay. A.

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ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3/8, all charges included, by V.P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar. P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 9601.

SELECTED FRESH AND DRY FRUITS—Supplying Lovely Peaches, Long Grapes, Apples, Pears, 8 lbs. net Rs. 8. Dried Apricots, Sultana, Raisins, Pistacio, 2 lbs. each Rs. 10. All charges paid. S. D. HAKIM & Co. Gardens Proprietors Quetta. 9728

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED shipping and insurance ACCOUNTS CLERKS. Please apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 163, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9738

WANTED immediately an experienced MANAGING CLERK for a well-established firm of solicitors. Apply Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—A qualified and experienced SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON on a monthly salary of Rs. 45 for the Old Sukkur Dispensary and a qualified FEMALE COMPOUNDER on Rs. 25-1-30 for the existing Female Dispensary Sukkur. Applications will be received by the CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER upto 20th September, 1917. 9651

WANTED—A COMPETENT DYEING and BLEACHING MASTER for a mill. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 171, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9744

WANTED—A FIRST ASSISTANT MASTER, EUROPEAN, resident, single. Salary Rs. 150-5-175 per mensem with board and lodging. Apply to the HEAD MASTER, Bishop's High School, Poona. 9742

WANTED—A qualified ENGINEER, as SUPERINTENDENT of the Raj Buildings, Darbhanga Raj. Pay Rs. 300-25-400. Apply to GENERAL MANAGER, Raj Darbhanga, Darbhanga, 30-8-17 9634

WANTED—A GUJERATI HINDU MATRIC or UNDERGRADUATE for the G. T. High and A. V. School. Starting salary Rs. 25 p. m. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, G. T. High and A. V. School. 9717

WANTED.—A CLERK on the permanent establishment. Salary Rs. 36 to 42 p.m. Good handwriting and office experience essential. Only those who have passed Government School Final examination should apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned: ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, BOMBAY. 9653

WANTED.—For the SHIRE HIGHLANDS RAILWAY NYASALAND, LD. LIMBE, IN BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, a smart OFFICE-CLERK, must be a good typist, with general knowledge of Railway Stores Book-keeping. Salary Rs. 150 per month with free quarters and medical attendance. Apply to Messrs. FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LTD., Home Street, Fort, Bombay. 9631

WANTED

WANTED—ONE BHOOSA or HAY BALING PRESS, density 90 c.ft. per ton. Apply KARTARSINGH, Sindh, Punjab Hindoo Hotel, Bombay. Personal interview preferred.

WANTED—MALE and FEMALE local CANVASSERS for Dr. Cooper's Ratol and Chiretta Tablets. Pay from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 with commmission. For further details apply to or see personally K. S. MALI & Co., 484, D'Monte Street, Bandra. 9706

WANTED—A really good new or second-hand four-seated CAR, British or any reliable Continental make in first rate order. Must be torpedo body. State full and minute particulars and lowest price. Apply to "N," 52, Circular Road, Lucknow. 9712

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle, Sealing Wax, Black, Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9552

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—One compound condensing or non-condensing ENGINE to drive 60 Gins and one Lancashire Boiler 30' x 7' of 150 lbs. pressure new or second hand. Apply to SHRI LAKHAJI RAJ GINNING and PRESSING FACTORY, Rajkote. 9524

WANTED—STUDENTS desirous of joining Colleges to see PRINCIPAL, EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL for Matric and Senior Cambridge, conducted under Educational Experts at Convenient times at 259/261, Hornby Road., opposite Messrs. Cox and Co., FRESH NAMES enrolled for Matric and Cambridge, (July & Dec.) 1918. 815.

WANTED—A GRADUATE in Engineering to look after and manage large landed Estates in and outside Bombay. Thorough knowledge and experience of values of land quite essential. Handsome salary to a really competent and qualified man. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 165, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9713

SITUATION WANTED.

MOTOR DRIVER.—Respectable and thoroughly competent MOTOR DRIVER SEEKS EMPLOYMENT with European or Indian Gentleman. Several years' experience and excellent references.—Apply Box No. 180, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—KAPAS DOUBLE OPENER, used four days only. In working order. Please apply F. E. BAMBOUT, 553, Girgaum Road, Bombay. 9737

FOR SALE—A second-hand STEAM ROAD ROLLER, 8 tons, in good order. Apply to Messrs. TEJOO KAYA and Co., New Nagpada, Bombay. 9708

FOR SALE—10 tons English Magnesium Chloride (Hay-do-e Parker make). Apply to Box No. 167, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9734

FOR SALE.—TUM-TUM to seat 2 to 4 persons made by Simpson and Co., Madras, in good order, with leather hood, Monsoon Sheets and Lamps. Can be inspected at Julius Gove's Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay. 9688

FOR SALE.—Smart U. H. L. COLD ART STEEL COMBINATION ROLL TOP Brief and Foolscap size TYPEWRITER TABLES and CABINETS by Toledo Metal Furniture Co., of America, at MEHTA AUCTIONEER'S ROOMS, 53, Medows Street, Fort. 977

FOR SALE.—On the MAHIM EORE SHORE abutting on the WESTERN AVENUE, a large piece of land, measuring 31,902 square yards having a Sea Frontage of 1,040 feet eminently suitable for fine Seaside residences or big Industrial concern. For particulars apply Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road. 9442

FOR SALE—4 by 4 by 10 SQUARE WROUGHT IRON TANKS, 14 N. H. P. semi-portable engine 10 by 4½ by 10 lbs. pressure, Cornish boiler, 3 bolts calendar by Land Bridce Co., Wrought-iron Chimnies and compound engines to work. 20, 24, 32, 40 and 50 gins. Apply ENGINEER & Co., Pydhoni, Tram junction, Bombay, No. 3. 9714

FOR SALE.—One improved EAST INDIAN WOOL BURRING MACHINE, 48" wide filled with burring roller guard, etc., with automatic feed almost new by P. & C. Garnett, Ltd., Delivery RAJKOT. And one LANCASHIRE BOILER, 24' x 6' of 45 lbs. pressure at Bagasra (Kathiawar.) Apply to SHRI LAKHAJI. RAJ GINNING and PRESSING FACTORY, RAJKOTE. 9523

PALMER the British made only high grade covers at Rs. 8 each; tubes Rs. 4 each. Whilst ordering, mention correct size and pattern. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. 8804

PREMIER CYCLE by Appointment to H. M. The King; a small shipment just received. Roadster cycles complete at Rs. 200. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET TO HINDUS ONLY—FLATS in the Laxmikant and Sectakant Mansions, Hughes Road, Choupaty. Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, Choupaty Road. 9718

PUBLIC NOTICE.

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay Fire Insurance Association. 9000

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all to whom it may concern that MAHOMED YUSSUF KHANDWANI, son of ABDULLA MIA KHANDWANI, who usually signs himself M. Y. KHANDWANI, has no power or authority to incur any debts or liabilities on behalf of or in the name of Abdulla Mia Khandwani, Mahomed Mia Khandwani, Dada Mia Khandwani and Abba Mia Khandwani or any of them or any member or members of their family or to do any act matter or thing done or purporting to be done on their behalf or under the authority of any of them. They decline responsibility for any debts or liabilities which the said Mahomed Yussuf Khandwani may incur in his own name or in the name of any of them or for any act or matter or thing done or purporting to be done on their behalf or under their authority or on behalf or under the authority of any of them.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1917.

MAHOMED MIA KHANDWANI,
for self and brothers. 9005

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OF CARGO PER S. S. "ABYDOS" FROM GENOA TO BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a fire having broken out in the s.s. "Abydos" at Alexandria general average is declared in consequence of both the Vessel and the Cargo having been extensively damaged.

For the India & Peninsular Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
For the Indian Co-operative Coy.
P. D. ACHARYA,
Managing Partner,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

19, Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 11th Sept., 1917.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in the Board of Directors' Meeting held on 23rd instant, an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per share, for the half year ended 30th June, 1917, has been declared payable on and after 12th September, 1917, in the Company's registered office, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.), to those shareholders whose names appear on the register of the Company upto the evening of the 25th instant. The shareholders are requested to communicate to the Agents change in their address to prevent Dividend Warrant being mis-sent.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. M. WADIA & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th August, 1917.

N. B.—The SHARE REGISTER will be CLOSED from 27th August to 7th September, 1917, both days inclusive.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

WANTED.—Pensioned TELEGRAPH MASTERS, TELEGRAPHISTS and POSTAL SIGNALLERS for temporary re-employment as Non-Departmental Telegraphists in Government Departmental Telegraph Offices in the Bombay Presidency. The daily rate of pay will be Rs. 1-8-0 or Rs. 2 according as the applicant can send and receive at the rate of 16 or 20 words per minute, subject to the condition that the sum of Pension and pay at the above rate does not exceed the substantive pay drawn by the applicant before retirement. Applications should be addressed to the POSTMASTER-GENERAL, TRAFFIC BRANCH, BOMBAY, and should state in which Telegraph Office the applicant desires to serve together with the following information:—

(1) Name in full.
(2) Name of Office where applicant served just previous to retirement.
(3) Pay drawn before retirement.
(4) Amount of pension; and
(5) Present address.

F. T. DE MONTE,
For Postmaster-General,
Telegraph Traffic,
9705 Bombay.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (Fifty only) per share (free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 30th June, 1917, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY the 12th September, 1917, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 359, Hornby Road, Bombay, between 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stand in the Register of the Company on the 31st August, 1917, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 13th September, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For the Framjee Petit Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd.
D. M. PETIT SONS and CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st August, 1917. 9704

THE CENTURY SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 20, (Rupees twenty) only per share for the half year ended 30th June, 1917, will be paid on or after the 26th September, 1917, to the shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Coy., Ltd., whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 15th September, 1917.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 26th September, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
Agents.

The Century Spg. & Mfg. Coy., Ltd.,
Gresham Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 31st August, 1917. 9589

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs. Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Re. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
21, Medows Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of September, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

On account of the concerned:—
14 chests, each 136 lbs., dust tea.
13 chests, 867 lbs., tea (leaves).
1 chest 112 lbs. Broken Orange Pekoe.
1 chest 72 lbs. tea.
1 chest 95 lbs. Orange Pekoe.
100 tins tea, blue label, ½ to 1 lb. tin.
100 tins tea, yellow label, ½ to 1 lb. tin.
50 tins tea, black label, ½ to 1 lb. tin.

On account of the Consignors:—
An assortment of Japanese decorative porcelain consisting of vases, and jars of old Chinese design, yellow, green and black enamel coloured and decorated vases of various sizes, Imari flower pots, and five coloured flower pots of very large sizes, Imari flower holders, flower baskets, plates, artistically decorated Satsuma flower bowls, plates, jars, vases, figures of Japanese divinities and characters, tea sets, and cups and saucers of fine porcelain in silk lined cases, translucent enamelled vases, and similar other works of art.

1 case 25 dozen walking stick, ivory, lacquered metal mounted, cane and bamboo.

1 case mat suit cases and handbags, cane baskets, umbrella stands, pen trays, vases, painted panels, metal wine glasses, etc.

Miscellaneous:—1 "Thurston" Billiard, 1 old chest pattern safe, old typewriters, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS MAHAJAN WADI OR KURUSHKERWADI, AT JAIL ROAD NORTH, NEAR UMERKHADY POST OFFICE, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from and by order of Achyut Balvant Kolhatkar, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the Suit No. 1257 of 1914, Harischandra Ganpat Kaduskar vs. Ramchandra Kondajee Kaduskar and others, and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree, dated the 21st July 1917, passed in the above suit, sell by Public Auction TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of September, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land, situate, lying and being on the Jail Road North, outside the Fort, of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 389 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street Nos. 58 and 60, and Ward No. 3472, and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded on the East by the property of Khoja Roajee Converjee, on the West by the public passage, on the North partly by the property of Mahadu Bapuiee and partly by the property of Bona Ventura Cardoza, and on the South by the said Jail Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Judah and Solomon, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their Office, 2 Dean Lane, Fort Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th September, 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

30, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A THIRD SHARE IN THE LANDED PROPERTY AT PRINCESS STREET.

Under instructions from the transferee of the Sub-Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Vasantrao Madhavrao and the Sub-Mortgagor Pundlik Rowjee, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by public auction at the premises, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of September, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 22nd day of November, 1909, made between Vasantrao Madhavrao of the one part and Pundlik Rowjee of the other part and in the Indenture of Sub-Mortgage dated the 5th day of March, 1910, and made between the said Pundlik Rowjee of the one part and the Sub-Mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

A third share in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Princess Street, in the Town and Island and Registration District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 21-1144, Collector's New Nos. 164-6871, Old Survey Nos. 25-1214 and 1201 and New Survey Nos. 2-52 and 1/52, assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward No. 2802 and Street No. 10, admeasuring 382 (three hundred and eighty-two) square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Vithoba Mankoji, on the West by the property of Dinanath Harischandra, on the South by the property of Dadabhoy Hormasji and on the North by the Princess Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the transferee of the Sub-Mortgage, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1917, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On SUNDAY, the 16th day of September, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the bungalow lately occupied by Mr. D'Souza, pleader, near Portuguese Church, Tram Junction, Girgaum (where the kit has been removed for the convenience of sale), valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture (some pieces by John Roberts, Dewji Canji and others) comprising sliding dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meatsafes, glass door plate cupboards, English refrigerator, ice chest, marble top tables, teapoys, flower vases, rich carpets, handsome cabinets, rolled top office table, sweet toned square piano, carved blackwood furniture, John Robert's upholstered Chesterfield suite, easy chairs, bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, sofas, glass door book cases, iron safe with stand, etc., etc.

The property of H. Histed, Esq., of Bombay Police and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th September, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52, Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M. (S. T.).

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS, MILL, GIN, STORE SUPPLIERS, MACHINERY DEALERS, ETC.

AUCTION SALE OF OIL ENGINES BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, ALL IN GOOD ORDER, MORTAR MILLS, STONE CRUSHERS, HAND PUMPS, WROUGHT IRON, ETC.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th September, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Gorupdev Road, opposite Nasau Mill in the plot of Jetha Hira, by order of Messrs. Alli Mahomed Haji Valli Mahomed & Co.

1 Oil Engine, 25 H. P. by Crossley & Co.
1 Oil Engine, 16 H. P. by Ruston Proctor.
1 Oil Engine, 11½ H. P. by Fielding and Platt.
1 Oil Engine, 8 H. P. by Campbell.
1 Portable auto oil engine 7 H. P., with centrifugal pump complete.
1 Mortar Mill, 6 feet in diameter.
1 Mortar Mill, 8 feet in diameter.
1 Stone Crusher, 16 by 9.
1 Stone Crusher 12 by 8.

Besides hand pumps, centrifugal pumps of 4 and 6 inches, sluice valves of 6, 9 and 12 inches, cast iron pipes, wrought iron pipes and sundries.

Private offers for the whole lot as well as for every lot will be taken and considered before the time of sale.

P. S.—All engines are in good order and will amply repay inspection.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 16TH SEPTEMBER 1917, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.), AT GIRGAUM ROAD, JUST OPPOSITE THAKOREDWAR POST OFFICE BHAGIRTHI BHUWAN ON TRAMWAY LINES.

Auction sale of teak and black wood office as well as household furniture including rich satin and tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, dining table and dining chairs, rich almyrah, chest of drawers, show cases, office and Lady's writing tables and chairs, marble top tables, revolving book cases, easy chairs, book stands, tiled and plain teapoys, reclining back sofas etc., etc.

On SUNDAY the 16th September, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by public Auction at the above place very rich office and household furniture including rich satin and tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, single and double glass door rich almyrahs, dining tables and dining chairs, chest of drawers, reclining back sofas, marble top centre table, easy chairs and low chairs, book stands, tiled and plain teapoys, typewriting machine, revolving book cases, commode watches, glassware, etc., etc.

The above will be on view from Friday.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 15th September, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street, very rich household and office furniture including rich tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, marble top round and square tables, tiled and plain teapoys, single and double glass door rich almyrahs, office and ladys writing tables, arm and armless office chairs, Panel door book cases, typewriting machines, dressing, and washing tables, chest of drawers, dumbwaiter, wooden and iron double folding cots, leather lined sofas, teak and blackwood easy chairs, deck chairs, dirty cloth basket, bookstands, vernadah bench, rich vases, phonograph records, etc., etc.

The property of a private gentleman:—
1 carved double folding wooden cot.
1 Singer sewing machine.

By order of an office concerned:—
1 drawing table.
1 lot Galichas.
1 lot rich vases.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th September, 1917.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 14th September, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Kalyan Lodge, Vatcha Ghandy Road, Gamdevi, opposite the Gamdevi Mill, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest designs, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, dining tables arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, and dumbwaiters, drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, large writing tables, teapoys and side tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, hat and umbrella stand, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, newly designed latest pattern teakwood bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of J. Matthews and others.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M., (S. T.).

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram.
1 bay arab horse, aged, quiet in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF SALT PANS.

Suit No. 697 of 1911.

Chand Ebrahim and another .....Plaintiffs
vs.
Fatmaboo, widow, and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. F. Mulla and A. M. Madon, Special Commissioneers appointed in the above suit by an order dated 2nd October, 1916, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, near the Great Western Hotel, the undermentioned immoveable property on SATURDAY, the 15th day of September, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground or salt pans called Meerza Devicha Kotta, situate at Mowjay Aneck at Trombay in Taluka of Salsette and Collectorate of Thana and containing by admeasurement thirty-six and three-fourth bighas and three and three-fourth pands and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a Khar and beyond that by the village of Wasee, on or towards the West by a water channel, on or towards the North also by a water channel and beyond by Salt Pans belonging to Framjee Parsee and on or towards the South by Salt Pans of Chinchpogly.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Special Commissioners, at their office No. 23 Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th September, 1917.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGO EX. S.S. "INDIA," LATE S.S. "VORWAERTS."

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th September, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Port Trust, Ballard Pier Shed, near the Bombay Port Trust Office, the following goods, being a portion of uncleared and unreleased cargo of the above vessel:—

1 case native drugs and country woollen brush, 2 cases white and coloured copper foils, 5 cases toilet soap, 55 cases paraffin wax, 1 case glassware, 2 kegs red ochre, 1 case purses, 1 bale haberdashery, 1 case metal combs, 1 case haberdashery (cotton tubes), 1 case medicine, 26 cases money purses, 82 cases iron safes and stands, 9 cases cigarette paper, 5 cases safety fuse, 2 cases cotton braids, 10 cases enamelled ware, 12 cases tin rattles and toys, 1 case Mother of Pearl buttons, 1 case imitation jewellery 1 case military equipment, 1 case coloured paper, 17 cases glass beads, 2 cases glass bangles, 1 case emoisees, 1 case Hurricane lantern, 11 bales paper, 2 bales paper (packing paper), 25 cases paper rolls, 1 case iron wire cables, 3 bags sugar, 2 cases paper (books), 10 cases graphite, 2 cases exercise books, 3 cases iron nails, 27 packages and 7 barrels and 1 case iron wire, 1 case and 1 bale woollen blankets, 1 case cotton and woollen suitings, 1 case personal effects, 5 cases Fez caps, 1 case Astrakhan cloth, 2 cases cotton piece-goods, 1 case woollen caps, 1 case cotton coloured nets, 2 cases cotton coating, 1 case khaki, 1 case haberdashery (Italian Calico), 11 cases hosiery (undershirts), 1 case roller cloth, 2 cases cotton crochet.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th September, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COWASJI PATEL TANK ROAD.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of Vussonji Deoji Thacker and another, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 17th day of September, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), all the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 6502, and Street Nos. 114-116, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2212, New No. 9295, Old Survey No. 434, and New Survey No. 5173, and admeasuring 136 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Ramchandra Jaychand, on the West by a gully and beyond that by the property of Motichand Bhagwandas, on the North by a sweeper's passage and on the South by the said Cowasji Patel Tank Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, known as Jubilee Mansion behind Dr. Masina's Old Hospital and near the Parsi Statue, at Ripon Road, Byculla.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of Vussonji Deoji Thacker and another, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), all the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents, in the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, Byculla, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 780 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3582 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 3753 (3), and Street No. 5B, and bounded on the East by the property of J. B. King Macbeth, on the West by the property of Naranji Dwarkadas, on the North by the property of Abdool Rahiman Jitekar and others, and on the South by the private passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

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Bombay, 12th September, 1917.

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FROM THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, LONDON.

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A woman loves her husband dearly but is oppressed with the fear that he may one day cease to care for her. So she steals from her friends so that she may buy pretty frocks and retain his esteem.

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W. J. Locke's Charming Play:—
"THE MORALS OF MARCUS"
from the famous novel, with Miss Doris Phillips in the part of Carlotta, the girl who has escaped from a harem.

FRIDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
The greatest of farces:
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"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"

SATURDAY AT 9-30 P.M.

Owing to the enormous demand for seats and requests to stage

PEG O' MY HEART

This charming Comedy will be played on Saturday at 9-30 instead of

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Night prices:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and Ans. 8, Boxes Rs. 15 to 45.

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Week days:—from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.
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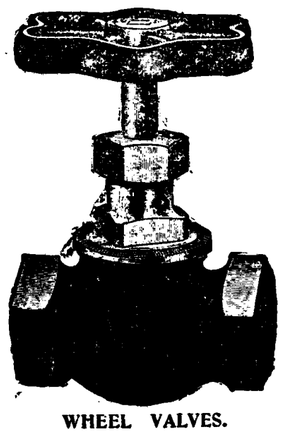

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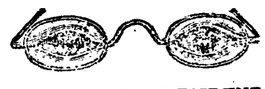

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The depression now in Sind is moving into Baluchistan. The monsoon is weaker generally. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat; local in Upper Burma, Central Provinces, Konkan and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Assm, Bengal and the Punjab. The principal amounts are:—Mergui, Tavoy and Kyaukpyu two inches, Cox's Bazar three, Dhra Dun, Delhi and Hyderabad (Sind) one, Muree one and a half Karachi a half, Jagdalpur four and Madura one.

Forecast.—Increse of rain in Baluchistan and Decrease in Gujarat.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 11th Sept.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to Sept 11th. 1916	1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.05	71.15	72.67	69.39
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.05	1.69	79.47	72.52
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.05	79.69	78.45	68.11
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.22	83.59	81.86	75.64
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	--	--	--	--

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th Sept. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.718 Inch.
Temperature of Air	80.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.4 ,,
Dew Point	76.3 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.874 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	7.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	84.3 ,,
Minimum do.	77.8 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,SW,WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do	111 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.06 Inches
Total fall during month	9.62 ,,
Do. do. year	73.69 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 11th Sept	0.07 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	11	m 8 38	25 5	11	m 1 8	19 0
		e 8 21a	23 7		m 2 50a	20 3
Wed.	12	m 9 23	25 10	12	m 2 18	18 11
		9 19a	24 4		m 3 30a	19 6
Thur.	13	m 10 1	26 3	13	m 3 9	18 7
		9 59a	25 2		m 4 2a	18 9
Fri.	14	m 10 29	26 8	14	m 3 46	18 2
		10 34a	25 11		m 4 29a	18 0
Sat.	15	m 10 55	26 11	15	m 4 20	17 9
		11 6a	26 7		m 4 55a	17 3
Sun.	16	m 11 20	27 2	16	m 4 53	17 6
		11 37a	27 2		m 5 21a	16 9
Mon.	17	m 11 44	27 3	17	m 5 25	17 4
					5 48a	16 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 11 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 46m.
,, 12 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 45m.
,, 13 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 44m.
,, 14 (Friday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 43m
,, 15 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 42m.
,, 16 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 41m.
,, 17 (Monday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 40m.

Phases of the Moon:—	d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	8	0	35.2 p.m.
New Moon	16	3	57.5 p.m.
First Quarter	24	11	11.4 a.m.
Full Moon	1	2	1.1 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 11th September 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local; Multan has had 0.54in., Lahore 0.32in. and Delhi 0.89in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightl or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme western districts.

HOME RULE

Can be governed by those souls only, whose own Homes are governed by public opinion.

For particulars apply to:—

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Sind and Rajputana.—No te'egram has been received from Jacobabad. Rainfall has been nearly general; Karachi has had 0.65 in. Bikaner 0.18in., Jodhpur 0.12in., Jaipu. 0.44in., Kotah 0.14in. and Mount Abu 1.00in. Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect except in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and local in Kathiawar; Bhuj has had 0.85in., Dwarka 0.40in., Surat 0.31in. Ahmedabad 0.17in. and Deesa 0.27in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is general in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.56 in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature has become normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been local; Ratnagiri has had 0.20in. and Karwar 0.16in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad reports 0.59in. of rain.. Skies are lightly clouded.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay of Bengal has advanced into Sind and has decreased further in intensity. Rainfall has increased in Sind but decreased elsewhere; it has been nearly general in Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat and local in the Punjab, Kathiawar, the Konkan, north Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and south-east Madras, while no precipitation of importance has occurred in Central India West and the United Provinces and only isolated showers in the Central Provinces. The depression may move into Baluchistan.

Nearly general rain is likely in Sind and local rain in Baluchistan, the Punjab, west Rajputana, Kathiawar and Gujarat and some showers on the west coast of the Peninsula and in east Rajputana. A few showers may occur also in the southern half of the Deccan and in south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 11th of September, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	94.4	79.4	69	..	0	—0.01
Do. (10th Sept.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	86.1	77.3	73	..	0	—0.17
Muskat	87.1	80.2	84	..	0	—0.17
Do. (10th Sept.) ..	86.6	78.7	93	0.54	16.20	+11.64
PUNJAB—						
Multan	92.1	74.7	81	..	34.13	+13.36
Rawalpindi ..	91.8	80.0	88	0.32	19.49	+5.31
Lahore	90.0	76.7	90	..	11.52	..
Hissar	91.7	70.1	80	..	33.80	+12.95
Ambala	85.1	77.1	95	0.89	20.43	—0.46
Delhi	87.6	78.2	85	0.05	30.71	+8.53
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	89.8	76.7	85	..	20.25	—1.17
Mainpuri	90.4	75.3	81	..	30.44	+4.28
Jhansi	88.9	77.3	81	..	34.29	+9.34
Cawnpore	89.8	79.5	85	..	31.35	+0.26
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	83.0	74.2	94	0.65	3.92	—2.06
Karachi	85.8	74.9	86	..	34.16	+16.33
Ajmer	81.7	75.1	88	0.44	37.42	+16.08
Jaipore	87.6	75.0	76	0.14	43.07	+19.28
Kotah	88.0	68.8	96	1.00	106.4	+52.63
Mount Abu	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—	81.0	74.7	91	0.85	20.88	+8.43
Bhuj	79.2	70.2	92	0.40	12.09	—1.34
Dwarka	81.1	76.6	89	0.05	23.70	+7.71
Veraval	87.0	71.8	89	..	25.42	+2.23
Rajkot	88.0	74.2	91	..	19.50	+2.18
Bhavnagar Para ..	84.9	74.9	92	0.31	36.33	+0.74
Surat	85.4	73.6	90	1.17	35.97	+9.86
Ahmedabad	86.7	74.8	90	0.27	43.43	+21.98
Deesa	86.1	70.0	87	..	44.07	+19.77
Neemuch	83.1	74.2	94	..	31.53	+5.06
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.3	76.5	85	..	43.55	—3.07
Saugor	84.1	71.8	84	0.01	44.88	+9.73
Hoshangabad	86.3	72.4	93	..	46.76	+6.16
Khandwa	89.6	74.9	85	..	22.01	—1.03
Akola	89.0	75.6	78	..	18.57	—5.40
Amraoti	87.0	73.1	83	0.01	16.94	—5.42
Nagpur	87.9	74.9	86	..	33.77	—4.81
Chanda	87.1	77.0	88	0.56	40.74	—1.06
Raipur	88.3	77.8	83	..	51.29	+11.97
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.3	77.5	91	0.05	71.15	+8.42
Ratnagiri	83.3	75.1	86	0.20	94.00	+6.18
Marmugao	84.7	75.0	93	0.03	83.66	+2.22
Karwar	83.0	75.7	93	0.10	111.70	+6.41
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.9	68.9	79	0.01	6.18	—3.62
Ahmednagar	84.6	64.9	79	..	11.33	—2.74
Poona	83.2	68.3	86	..	9.71	—7.50
Sholapur	85.4	70.2	77	..	14.76	—3.28
Bijapur	85.5	67.9	80	..	12.41	+1.33
Belgaum	79.0	64.5	92	..	29.64	—5.61
Aurangabad	84.7	67.7	82	0.59	22.14	—2.00
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	87.1	74.1	82	..	44.75	+13.82
Hyderabad	86.8	74.8	76	..	20.74	+0.64
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.5	75.6	81	0.02	112.91	+9.78
Calicut	82.4	75.1	94	..	67.93	—16.26
Cochin	83.7	77.4	83	..	62.57	—4.71
Colombo	86.1	77.0	94	0.01	10.23	—7.91
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR, AND MYSORE—	93.3	80.5	83	..	29.50	+9.44
Masulipatam	92.3	72.7	75	0.14	10.25	+2.53
Bellary	95.5	78.2	84	..	15.42	—2.30
Cuddapah	89.7	76.2	81	..	17.42	+4.62
Madras	84.0	80.7	91	0.01	13.29	—1.66
Bangalore	92.7	72.9	76	0.11	3.22	—1.42
Coimbatore	95.9	73.7	80	0.13	11.02	+2.50
Trichinopoly	95.9	78.1	81	..	3.64	—5.04
Negapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 11th September, 1917, was 29.953 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

STREET AMBULANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow me to make a few remarks in your paper on the question of ambulances for street accidents. It is not enough to blame only the Police or the Government officials. Undoubtedly they are in fault, but in my opinion the peculiar mentality of the public or at least certain sections of the public is still more to be condemned. A few months ago a horse or cow was seriously injured somewhere in the streets. The affair was reported in the papers and created such a great deal of feeling in certain quarters that immediately ample subscription poured in to provide the city with ambulances for injured cattle. Horrible accidents to human creatures are of daily occurrence; yet the public so eager to succour animal suffering seem quite callous and careless to human suffering. Sir, it is a crying shame to this city, that we have ambulances for cattle raised by public subscription, while our fellow human creatures and countrymen are left to suffer and die in the streets and the public are quite callous to their suffering. This is not the only instance of much perverse mentality. These same people would feed decrepid cows, while before their face human creatures are starving for bread. They would take the utmost care to avoid injuring a bug or ant, and the very next moment heartlessly swindle their fellow-man of his last pie.

May I request you, Sir, to be so humane as to come to the succour of suffering humanity and to start in your paper a fund for providing the city with at least one ambulance for human creatures? Failing these at least ellow men to be treated like animals. May I therefore request the humane Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to be so humane as to treat men like animals and in cases of street accidents to men, send the ambulances for cattle to remove the injured person to the hospitals. I enclose my name and address.—Yours, etc.,

EXELAR.

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CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 10th.

		Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	2,000
,, ,,	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
,, ,,	Sales of East Indian	..
,, ,,	Imports	..
Mid. Americans		16.95
Egyptian F.G.F.		28.50
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	20.05
	Jan.	19.93
	Mar.	20.15

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 10th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

fixed for to-day.

Months.	To-day's opening price.
Sept:	15.77
Sept.-Oct.	15.47
Oct.-Nov.	15.05
Nov.-Dec.	14.65
Dec.-Jan.	14.50
Jan.-Feb.	14.40
Feb.-Mar.	14.31
Mar.-April.	14.22
April-May.	14.14
May-June.	14.06
June-July.	13.98

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, Sept. 10th.

Prices fixed for to-day.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	20.00
Nov.	20.25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 10th.

M.G. Bengal Good	13.70
,, ,, Fully Good	13.95
,, ,, Fine	14.20
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	15.20
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	15.45
,, ,, ,, Fine	15.70
,, Broach Good	16.64
,, ,, Fully Good	16.72
,, ,, Fine	16.90

GOAT SKINS.

London, Sept. 10th.

Goat skin sale opened to-day steady with a good demand. Goat skins Madras 4d. to 6d. dearer.

Goat skins offered	773,000
Sheep	663 000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	32,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
,, ,, to Continent	12,000
Futures at New York Oct.	20.25
,, ,, Jan.	20.08
,, ,, Mar	20.25
Spot Cotton at New York	21.35
,, at New Orleans	20.25
Futures at New Orleans Oct. ..	19.51
,, Jan	19.44
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8
Demand Bills	4.75.85
Silver Commercial Bars	97½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 10th.

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4 3/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
,, 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	55½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	49
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	63½
Government Securities 3%	55⅝
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.40

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 10th.

3½% 1925—1928	£87½
4½% 1925—1945	£97½
5% New	£94 7/16

THE MAILS.

London, Sept. 10th.

The Bombay Mails of 3rd August were delivered here to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 10th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Sept-Oct. Sellers	£95
Rapeseed Ferozepore Ordinary Aug.-Sept. Value	£90
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship per ton Sept-Oct. Value	£90
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug. Sept. Value	£90

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Sept.-Oct. Value	£
Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Value	£95
	£95

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£120½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct.	20/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct.	23/6

Tone:—Firm—Not offered.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct. Value	3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Paid	2/10½

COTTON.

Sept. 11.

To-day being the Parsi New Year's Day the Market is closed.

Nominal Quotations:—

Good Broach April	Rs.	424	Exchange
,, ,, ,, ...	,,	420	Association
Fully Good Bengal January ..	,,	328	Exchange
,, ,, ,, ...	,,	325	Association

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 11.

Owing to papeti Holiday the Markets were closed yesterday.

QUOTATION AT 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Broach good	April	420/8
Bengal Fully good	January	322

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 10th September:—

Cotton	3,379 bales
Wheat	3,454 cwts.
Linseed	4,500 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	Nil
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	3,949
Castorseed	2,819 ,,
Rice	15.661 ,,
Myrabollams	323 ,,
Cottonseed	657 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	485 ,,
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	178 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Sept 11th—4 p.m

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	as.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	as.	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30.. ..	42	0	0	6	6	0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30 ..	41	0	0	6	5	0
,, Karachi Bangla	42	0	0	6	7	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6	10	0	7	0	0
,, Cawnpore ..	6	8	0	6	14	0
,, Yellow Cawnpore ..	6	14	0	7	4	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7	5	0	7	14	0
,, Ilsin	7	2	0	7	8	0
Teelseed, White 85.15	44	0	0	9	5	0
,, Gajar 75.25	43	0	0	9	2	0
,, Black	43	0	0	9	0	0
,, Gajar 50.50	36	0	0	8	0	0
Poppyseed, White	7	6	0	7	12	0
Groundnuts	38	0	0	8	0	0
Mowraseed	3	14	0	4	6	0
Jawree	38	0	0	4	6	0
Amadi	40	8	0	8	7	0

Forward.	Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat April-May	6	9	0
,, Aug.-Sept.	6	7	0
Linseed May	8	12	0
,, ...	7	13	0

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—An extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the above is to be held on Sunday the 30th September to consider inter alia the following:—

1. To consider the recommendation of the Actuary regarding the reduction by 20 per cent. of all pensions paid at present, and if adopted to authorise the Board of Directors to obtain the necessary Court's sanction to the reduction as from 1st January, 1918, or such earlier date as the Court may direct.
2. To consider the recommendation of the Actuary regarding the reduction by 20 per cent. of all pensions payable to widows of present members and if adopted to authorise the Board of Directors to obtain if necessary Court's sanction to the reduction.
3. To consider the advisability to allow present subscribers the option of retaining the present pensions by paying increased subscriptions from 1st July, 1917, as per scale settled by the Actuary, on being medically passed. The option to be exercised within three months from the date of this Resolution.

The resolutions quoted above raise issues of a grave character. If the first of them is allowed to be passed by the members it will seriously affect those widows whose sole source of maintenance is the small sum they receive as the provision made by their deceased husbands. They subscribed to the fund under the rules prevalent in their days and their widows under any circumstances, except otherwise provided for, are entitled to the sum provided for by their husbands till the time of their death. To try to subvert this arrangement of a fixed amount of pension and to vote for a reduction of "20 per cent. of all pensions paid at present" is to say the least a breach of contract under which the late members joined the Fund. The widows can and shall have no voice in any decisions, that may be arrived at by the present members, which will seriously affect their interests for worse. They are in that respect, dumb and inarticulate cattle. Moreover their husbands are not expected to be present at the Extraordinary Meeting or any such Meetings to raise their voice of protest against any measure that is or may be likely to contravene the terms of the contract under which they joined the Fund. Any arrangement other than the one they had determined upon must have their consent before it can be operative. But the difficulty is the impossibility of their presence. They must be summoned back from the world hereafter or dug out of the tombs (I do not mean any irreverence to the sentiments of my Christian brethren) to be enabled to give their sanction, to an agreement which they had never in contemplation when they became members. If this is impossible it is also impossible to make any reduction in the pensions paid at present to their widows. Since the widows cannot put before the meeting their views or rather their grievances nor could they be represented, it behoves the present subscribers, nay it is incumbent upon them to espouse their cause and oppose the resolution for a reduction in the pensions. Already the struggle for existence is very keen, and in almost all cases the widows must be finding very difficult to maintain themselves in the small pittance or allowance that they may be obtaining. It would be a hardship upon them to be subjected to the curtailment of the allowance when prices of every necessary of life have gone high

To my mind and I think, I am echoing the views of many that the resolution No. 2 quoted above is also a breach of contract, in as much as it contravenes the terms of the agreement under which the present subscribers consented to become members. They therefore will be justified in refusing to consent to any other arrangement that might affect for worse the interests of the prospective widows. They are asked to vote for a reduction of 20 per cent. of the pensions payable to their widows after their demise. Who would be so short-sighted as to agree to jeopardise the claims of their nearest and dearest relatives. Further they are asked to pay more subscription if they wish to retain the same amount of pension payable to their widows. Well! they can and should refuse to do either. The case and claims of the present recipients of pensions and subscribers stand and should stand above any measures that may be suggested now.

We have not lost sight of the situation which is grave and serious, and it requires also a skilful handling. No doubt the condition of the Fund must be very critical and demands a careful consideration. The interests and future of the Fund should also be guarded. We therefore propose that sufficient care should be taken and means adopted to attract and secure more new subscribers to the Fund. The increased scales of subscriptions and the age limits regarding subscribers should apply to new subscribers and not to those who are already connected with the Fund.

S. V. RAO.

23, Fanaswadi, 2nd Lane.
Bombay, 6th September, 1917.

U. S. A. & BELGIAN CHARITIES

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The "National Committee for Relief in Belgium" recently announced that they were suspending their appeals in this Country, as the U. S. A. Government had taken on itself the Work of relieving the *Belgians in Belgium*.

This announcement, although quite clear in itself, has left a widespread impression, that all *other Belgian Charities* had also stopped, and in consequence there has been a marked falling off in the subscriptions to other Belgian Funds.

I shall esteem it a favour if you will kindly make it clear to your readers, that the Work taken over by the U. S. A. Government is that of relieving *Belgians in Belgium*, and that there are other numerous Charities, which are still being carried out in this Country. The objects of some of these may be mentioned::

1. Care of the Broken down Belgian Children, brought from Belgium into Holland for treatment.
2. Care of the Wives and Children of War Prisoners and Interned Belgian Men in Holland.
3. Instruction of Blind and Maimed Soldiers in new Trades, in England, France and Switzerland.
4. Provision of Elementary Comforts for Belgian Soldiers in the Trenches, who are cut off from their Families in Belgium.
5. Care of the Soldiers in the Training Camps and the Wounded in the Hospitals.
6. Care of the Men who have escaped from Belgium to enlist in the Belgian Army and who are without means.
7. Provision of necessities and comforts to Belgian Interned Soldiers in Holland.
8. Provision of necessities and comforts to Belgian Prisoners of War in Germany.

The above are all cases in which it is impossible for aid to be obtained from Belgium, and unless these charitable Institutions are assisted by the British Public, the Belgian Soldiers will not have the necessary comforts, and the plight of the poor unfortunate Belgian Civilians will be miserable in the extreme. The Work undertaken by the U. S. A. Government does not cover these cases at all.

We trust therefore that the generous British Public will continue their subscriptions as before.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours etc.,
EMILE VANDERVELDE,
Belgian Minister of State.

For the:
"British Gifts for Belgian Soldiers"
32, Grosvenor Place, S. W. I. London.
G. Vandermeeren.
Hon. Sec. For the:
"Working Men's Belgian Fund" and "Oeuvre de la Sante de l'Enfance Belge" (Belgian Children's Fund in Holland).
32, Grosvenor Place, S. W. I. London.
Geo. J. N. Rogers.
Chairman. London. S. W. I.,
July 31st 1917..

MUSJID BUNDER STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As I am one of the many eye-witnesses to the daily occurrence I only wish to voice the grievance of the passenger public, and neighbouring residents of the Musjid Bunder Railway Station, through the medium of your worthy daily, and hope, that you will be kind enough to accommodate this little epistle in your paper.

As the Musjid Bunder Railway Station is situated in the centre of the mercantile localities, a great number of merchants and respectable class of passengers daily resort to it. In spite of this, the railway station platform, and waiting room accommodation is anything but sanitactory. The station is crammed with people to such an extent that it is quite impossible for any respectable lady, or gentleman to pass through the crowd without rubbing shoulders with any class or character of the people.

There is another stage of suffering by the passenger public which emanates from a narrow passage that exists between the public road opposite the Musjid Bunder Ry. Station and Railway Station door way. This passage is fully taken up with the stalls of all kinds of vegetable and fruit sellers just at the time when crowds of passengers are leaving the station or coming in for the trains daily in the mornings and evenings. and to add to this quite a number of handcart-hawkers of various kinds and characters throng the entrance of the passage way from the public road so as entirely to block the way. These insolent hawkers are ever apt and ready to provoke a quarrel or insult or assault any respectable lady or gentleman.—Yours, etc.,

KHIMJI BHARMAL.

Dana Bunder, Sept. 11.

"UNREASONED OPTIMISM."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is indeed deplorable that the policy of unreasoned optimism has found favour with some of our leaders and it seems as if the mistake committed by so shrewd and statesmanlike a genius, as that of the late Mr. Gokhale on the assumption of the portfolio of the Secretary of State for India by Lord Morley is about to be repeated. The bureaucracy has had sense enough to realize in time the ultimate futility of repression and it seems they are thinking of adopting the saner but surer process of killing Home Rule by kindness; and if it succeeds in alluring the more moderate amongst our leaders, as it seems it would, some crumbs will no doubt be thrown at the Indian dog together with some paternal patting on the back, but it will also make possible and easier for the bureaucracy to deal ruthlessly with the more advanced and perhaps more patriotic wing of the National army. It is not pleasant for anybody to brood over the gloomy prospects of a policy of Reconciliation-cum-Repression so fatal to our cause but then it is only our supreme wisdom of not learning by our past mistakes that makes such a policy possible. What Redmond Howard says with respect to Ireland can be said with equal truth with respect to India that we suffer through our loyalty, but it is a tragic fact that in our anxiety to be loyal we forget that that loyalty is loyalty to the bureaucracy and that in trying to be loyal to that body we become traitors to our country. Besides, as the "Mahratta" said "Delay in the well-known shift of politicians" and the transition from "catastrophic changes" to "heroic measures" is certainly not very encouraging. The presence of Mr. Montagu in our midst may be for our good; it may be for our evil; it all depends on us. Besides he will be here at the invitation of Lord Chelmsford to confer only with those whom his Lordship chooses. If, however, our leaders choose to be blind to these facts there is nothing in

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 12th Vad of Adhik Bhadrapad, 1918.
Mahomedan: 24th of Julkat, 1335.
Jewish: 25th of Elul, 5677.
Parsi: 2nd of Farwardin, 1287.
Sunrise: 6h. 25min. Sunset: 6h. 46 min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Parsi New Year's Day: Bank Holiday.
Poona Races: First Meeting, 3rd Day.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

Mr. B. G. Horniman's public lecture on "Mesopotamia and its Moral—II.," Morarji Goculdas Hall," Cavel Street, 6-45 p.m.
Homeward Mail closes G. P. O. 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 14.

French Orphans Charity Performance at the Empire Theatre, at 10 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 15.

Circle Litteraire:—Mr. Maurice Magnier's lecture in French on the "Fables of La Fontaine," Alexandra Girls' English Institution, Fort, 6 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: at 6-30 and 9-30. Bandman Varieties, Chaplin in Carmen.
Royal Opera House: 6-45 Cinema, and 9-30 The Howitt-Phillips Company in "Tiger's Cub."
Empire Cinema; 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.
Elldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	10 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore). ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	12 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class).	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

	Dep.
Punjab Postal Express Calcutta Do. do. Madras Do. do.	On days of arrival seven hours after mail steamer is signalled

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure times from Colaba:—

BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mails	8 15	21 0
Kathiawar 2nd Class Express ..	7 40	22 21

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

KERRAWALLA.—Bai Pirojbai, aged 42, wife of Mr. Cooverjee D. Kerrawalla (of C. D. Kerrawalla & Co.) died Tuesday morning, 11th instant. Funeral this morning Wednesday, 12th instant, at 8 a.m., at Tardeo Tram Terminus, Burjor Building.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Sept. 11.

795. Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following acting promotion:—

No. 559, Pte. R. S. Jamasji Lonavla Detachment to be Ag. Lce. Corporal.

796. Increase.—The undermentioned is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Coy.

No. 716, Pte. A. E. Hildreth.

797. Decrease.—The undermentioned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—

No. 495, Pte. D. S. Hornby, Lonavla Dett., Medically unfit.
No. 661, Pte. E. V. Richardson, Lonavla Dett, Medically unfit.

(Sd.) A. B. KEARSEY, Captain,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles, will play this evening, a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court, to-day, at 1 p.m., (S. T.).

FATIMABIBI ROSAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary, last month was 11,476, of whom 4,522 were males, 3,580 females and 3,374 children. The new admissions were 1,387.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO CART DRIVER.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Tukaram Raoji, a Hindu, cart-driver. The deceased was driving his loaded cart to Carnac Bridge on Monday evening, when the halter round the neck of one of the bullock broke and the cart tipped back, throwing the deceased down. He died in the hospital where he had been removed. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

ENGLISH MAIL POSTING.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m., to-day, instead of Tuesday, the 11th instant, as previously notified. Registered letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m. and parcels up to 2 p.m. the same day. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As you seem to be interested in the question of the Housing Problem of Bombay, the following will attract the attention of the rent-paying tenant class of this great city. On Monday last the Chairman of the City Improvement Trust gave a lecture in the Servants of India Society House in which he has touched upon some phases of the problem as impossible and must be neglected till suitable opportunities occur. But those difficulties are of an imaginative character and can be shuffled off like clouds in the sky with a view to solve the hard pinch on this poor class.

When the paper was read there was an offer from the Chair that any one having desire to speak on the subject could do so. I gave my past experience as follows:—

This problem has been engaging the attention of the experts in building in Bombay, but as time rolls on the same is trying to be a hard knot to solve. In 1914 I began to direct my attention to this subject from a practical point of view and hoped to do something towards the solution of the same, but as there are several difficulties between the cup and the lip this attempt is not free from this disease. Towards the end of 1915 it was a hopeless task to secure the necessary help from quarters in which the duty of solving this problem has been centred by the state. I have therefore come to the conclusion that a fine united effort should be made for the purpose by standing on our own legs. If the Bombay insanitary housing problem is to be reasonably reduced, if the standard of the comfort of the labour masses is to be satisfactorily raised, and if sanitation is to be greatly accelerated, the first fundamental and essential was to put up a practical scheme of cheaper building for this class in Bombay, not from a property and householder's point of view, I therefore set out on this line and induced an investor to go on the lines I had in view long since. He was also surprized to find results most satisfactory. He is now possessed of property worth at present Rs. 30,000 at a cost of half the value including the cost of the land at Rs. 3 per square yard in Parabhadevi by-lane. The land on which property is built as a specimen, is a pension tax land tenure and has to pay only a rupee per year to the Collector. This land cost Rs. 3,000 and the chawl consists of ground and first floor with twenty rooms on each. This set of 40 rooms with 4 ft. verandah on either side cost the investor Rs. 12,000 that is Rs. 300 per room which the Chairman of the Improvement Trust had fixed at Rs. 650. This cost gives us a unit cost at Rs. 2-10 per cubic foot of building of wooden frame in stone and brick machinery, while the same at the Improvement Trust estimate goes to Rs. 5-10. But the Improvement Trust estimate includes land charge entirely. This property is fully occupied since its completion in April 1916, without a single vacancy up to date, and gives us a gross return of 14 per cent. on the outlay. But the supreme object of my attempt is to reduce the item of rent on the poor purse of the masses in Bombay. We must fix the rental at a return of nine per cent. to cover six per cent. interest to the investor and three per cent. for property and other charges. The foregoing lines convinces me that the Improvement Trust room cost double that of a private agency building, and why this should be allowed is a pertinent question. It is for the Improvement Trust, so instinct with common sense and practical meaning, to be alive to this necessity of improvement which I take to be the basis of all the improvements of Bombay and which if I may be allowed to express, has been studiously attended to by regular neglect during the last twenty years. You have a good institution in the City Trust with extended privileges for improving the City, but so long as you, the citizens of Bombay, are not allowed unfettered control in the practical management of the same, there can be no hope of your taking the front row in the improvement of buildings of the middle and lower strata, I am fully aware that the problem is beset with great difficulties, the chief of which is the monetary one. But given the power to do the needful to overcome these difficulties with a firm determination or purpose there is, I presume, nothing to prevent you from devising your own independent fiscal system which may be considered most beneficial to the investor.

We should therefore try to create such institution. If this is accepted *in toto* by the investing public the path is easy. If this class realises that this institution is really giving a return of six per cent. interest duly, with land and property as a security for the investment or money, funds will come in excess of the requirements of the institution. In these circumstances why should the head of the City Improvement Trust come forward with a complaint that it is impossible for him to touch the convenience and accommodation of the poor, middle and lower classes of the city and suggest the acquiring of property in congested areas. This will lead to another hundred per cent. rise in rents in these classes. When private agencies are in a position to overcome the difficulties why the City Trust should be in embarrassed circumstances is one of the wonders of the world! If the City Trust cannot attend to this part of its duty, it may safely be entrusted to the persons or body who are capable of doing the needful in this direction. It can be safely undertaken for the Trust by a society or an individual to erect new chawls on lines convenient to the occupant on the City Trust land beyond Chinchpokli, either for single room tenants or for double room tenants. This society is in a position to create rooms ten by ten with four feet verandah at a cost of not more than Rs. 350 giving a return of 6 per cent yearly. Will the Board of the City Trust see its way to give a trial to such private agencies and thus reduce the amount of its responsibility of improving the slums, which has been a very hard knot for so many years before it! With this very request the City Trust Chairman was informed that evening that the pinch of high rents in Bombay has reached a degree beyond the prohibitive point and further attempts in pulling down unfit houses will make this more severe. He therefore should encourage creating new chawls as convenient to the present generation on the lines in existence in the city on the new principles of sanitation and transfer the population to the new area at easy rates of rents. But he seems to labour under another difficulty of getting these new premises fully occupied. To relieve him from this hard position the Society or myself will undertake to have the premises fully occupied or engaged ahead of building by registering tenants on the list of the society. The City Trust will not, therefore, I hope, lose sight of an opportunity of helping the poor and middle strata of this city in avoiding high rents and avoid giving advice to the labour class to secure high wages to pay high rents by making their employers to concede to their demands.—Yours etc.,

Signature Illegible.)
Secretary.
Provident Insurance and Building Bond Society, 7 Green Street, Fort, Sept. 7.

WOMEN TEACHERS' GUILD.

A meeting for teachers will be held under the auspices of the Women Teachers' Guild on Saturday, 15th instant, at 6 p.m., at Sydenham College Hall, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings. The Constitution of the Guild and other important matters will be discussed. All Women Teachers, whether members of the Guild or not, have been invited.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

FATE OF AN ELOPING COUPLE.

SENTENCE REDUCED.

(Before Justice Heaton and Shah.)

Moti Rumal, v. The King-Emperor.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

In this case the accused was found guilty of murdering one Resham by striking her with a *dharya* and was sentenced to death under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:—

The accused and the deceased Resham who were Dharals, were on friendly terms. On the morning of the 23rd May, the accused forcibly persuaded this woman to come to his house. The neighbouring women remonstrated and Resham returned to her husband's house. On her husband's return, she told him that she had been forcibly taken away by the accused. He then took her to the Mukhi and proposed to make a complaint. In the meantime Resham left the house and village with the accused. The husband and his relatives followed the eloping couple. They arrived at a sunk lane outside the village, where they found the corpse of the woman. The wounds on the body of the woman were numerous, severe and lethal and showed signs of having been inflicted with a sharp instrument like a *dharya*. The police suspected the accused and he was arrested.

The defence story was that the husband and the nephews had overtaken the eloping couple and they killed her and then conspired to throw the guilt on the accused.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence and sentenced the accused to death.

The Assessors were of opinion that the accused struck the deceased through rage because she could not observe her promise, and therefore the act was done under provocation.

Their Lordships reduced the sentence of death to that of transportation for life.

Mr. Chunilal D. Mehta appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

RIGHT OF RULING CHIEFS.

APPOINTMENT OF A MUKTYAR

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Batchelor.)

Govind Balwant Badme, Appellant Defendant, v. his Highness the Chief of Bhor. Respondent Plaintiff.

This was an appeal from an order against the decision of Mr. C. N. Mehta, Assistant Judge at Poona, who set aside the decree of the Subordinate Judge of Haveli who dismissed the plaintiff-respondent's suit.

The facts of the case are that his Highness the Chief of Bhor filed a suit in the Sub-Judge's Court, Poona, through his Muktyar *inter alia* to obtain an injunction requiring the defendant appellant to pull down a structure built by him on a site which adjoined the Wada of his Highness at Poona.

The defendant took a preliminary objection that his Highness being a Ruling Chief could not act through a Muktyar but must have an agent appointed and recognised by the Government through whom alone his Highness could sue.

The Subordinate Judge upheld the contention of the defendant and dismissed the plaintiff's suit.

On appeal the Assistant District Judge held that it was not obligatory on a Ruling Chief to file a suit only through an agent appointed and recognised by the Government as laid down in Section 85 of the Court Procedure Code, and relying on 19 All. 510 he held that a Ruling Chief could himself of the right of an ordinary litigant of appointing a Muktyar as laid down in O. 3 r. 2 of the Civil Procedure Code. He accordingly reversed the decree of the Subordinate Judge and remanded the suit for trial on merits.

It was contended on behalf of the defendant appellant that Ruling Chief could not act like an ordinary litigant through a Muktyar but must have an agent appointed and recognised by the Government as Section 85 controlled the operation of O. 3 r. 2 so far as Ruling Chiefs were concerned.

Their Lordships accepted the view of the Lower Appellate Court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for the appellant.

Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the respondant.

DRINK CONTROL IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your leading article to-day, dealing sympathetically with Dr. Mann's recent speech on the Drink Traffic in War Time, compares very favourably with the elephantine "humour" of your pompous contemporary.

Permit me to suggest that it is high time that a start be made to control the evil by instituting forthwith a "No Treating Order" as in England. Vested interests will, of course, object. But are the already bloated bank-balances of local profiteers to be further swelled to the detriment of Soldiers, Sailors, and Civilians? Mr. Lloyd George once said our two principal foes were Germany and drink. We shall never defeat the first by surrendering to the second.

Beauteous Bombay is rather beery—also with whisky "blest"! "No Treating" would improve matters.—Yours etc.,

CASSIUS.

Bombay, 11th September, 1917.

A PARSI WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest touching the death of Pirojbai Cooverji Kerawalla, a Parsi woman, aged 42, residing at Kalachowki. The deceased was in a depressed state of mind since the loss of her three children, and on that account her brother, Mr. B. J. Wadia, had kept his son with her. Sometime back he expressed his desire to take his son back as he wanted to send him to school, and this had a depressing effect on the deceased's mind. At four o'clock on Tuesday morning she was found unconscious in her bed, and as all efforts to restore her to consciousness failed, she was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that she was suffering from opium poisoning. She died there subsequently. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

Before Justice Coutts Trotter a test case came on for settlement of issue to-day in which the Clan Line Steamer Ltd. sued the Municipal Council of Cocanada for declaration that the plaintiffs are not liable to pay the porfession tax levied on them by the defendant Council, and that defendent Council may be decreed to refund plaintiffs three sums of rupees 50 each already paid as such tax. Having framed issues his Lordship posted the case to 9th October.

GRUESOME FIND NEAR BHAYANDAR.

BODY REMAINING UNIDENTIFIED.

On the morning of the 6th instant, the dead body of a Hindu, apparently a Kathiawadi or Purdeshi, age about 25 years, was found lying on the road between the Bhayandar Railway Station and the Bombay-Ghodbandar Road with the skull badly fractured.

The Bhayandar Road on which the dead body was found is 18' wide. The body was lying about 4' from the north side of the road head towards the east, face upwards, right hand over the left breast and the fingers of the left hand lying on the top of a stick. No one in or about the locality has been able to identify the deceased. A rent receipt in printed form was found in the pocket of the deceased's coat. This receipt is signed in Gujrathi "Ibrahim Suleman" and is for Rs. 2-4-0 and it is supposed that the receipt is in the name of Dana Natha for rent for the month of July 1917.

The rent receipt book bears the imprint of the firm of Yasseinbhai Rahambhai, Null Bazar, Bombay.

The case is being investigated by the District Superintendent of Police, Thana, who would be grateful for any information regarding the identity of the deceased or of any one informing him of Ibrahim (Ebram) Suleman's address.

THE PRESENT CURRENCY SITUATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While thanking you for publishing my previous contribution, I beg to request you to spare your well-known columns for my reply to Mr. Vithaldas K. Bhuta:—

While reading Mr. Vithaldas K. Bhuta's contribution on the above subject, one can well conceive that he is not much conversant with the above subject. For example, I shall take up his argument that for a rupee worth of produce India would get one shilling and fivepence instead of one shilling and fourpence; and for one rupee India would get one shilling and fivepence worth of cloth instead of one shilling and fourpence.

In the latter case, my friend Mr. Bhuta does admit that India would get one shilling fivepence worth of cloth for one rupee; and thus the English manufacture being cheaper, which is only the outcome of the Exchange rate, none could sensibly say that it will not affect the Indian industries. If the difficulties of shipping are in the way of English manufacture, there are copious difficulties to be met with in connection with the Indian Industries, as the same has to depend upon others for many of its necessary materials. Even assuming for arguments' sake, that this is not the case still there ought to be no rhyme or reason why the English manufacture should be allowed to be cheaper on account of such Government bounty, if I may be allowed to term it accordingly.

As for the former argument of Mr. Bhuta, I may inform him that he is entirely mistaken there. For export business, the Indian merchants are always quoting in English currency, calculating the exchange ruling at the date of quoting; but while receiving remittance, they will be paid at the exchange rate of 1/5, 1/32, and thus they will have to suffer a loss of nearly twelve annas per pound. This can well be illustrated by the following example:—

It contracts for Rs. 1,474-1-4 worth of produce at £100 calculating exchange rate of 1/4 9/32. The produce is shipped from here and the draft is drawn for £100 which is paid; at the time of remittance, the ruling exchange rate being 1/5 1/32, it is paid Rs. 1,409-2-9 only. Thus it has to suffer a loss of Rs. 64-14-7 on account of the raising of the Exchange rate.

Again from the writing of Mr. Bhuta, it seems that he is considering that the Indian export trade is quoted in Indian currency; but he must know once for all that for it mostly India is quoting in English currency only. Consequently, if the exchange rate is raised the expert trade of India will certainly suffer and our exports now-a-days being much more than the imports the raising of exchange rate is sure to drain the money from India.

I trust that my above explanations will throw a clear light on the subject and will convince those that have been led away by his arguments that nothing was represented to them in a false light.—Yours etc.,

PURSHOTTAM M. KAPADIA.
82, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
Sept. 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was much surprised to find my friend Mr. Vithaldas Bhuta favouring the present currency policy of the Government of India in your issue of to-day. Looking to the way in which Mr. Bhuta had carried out his campaign against the Webbian Theory of the Indian War Loan, I had never thought that he would champion the cause of foreign traders. I need hardly point out to him that the price of silver had gone down in the period of 1872-92 owing to the increased production of the white metal and not by the clamour of European merchants. The European merchants clamoured to "raise" the price of silver and they succeeded in doing that. Besides this he should know that the loss to India by raising the exchange to 1s. 5d. will be greater than that due to the Indian Government by coining a few rupees. Last year there was a favourable Balance of Trade of £71½ millions due by the Home Government to the Indian Government on account of purchases in India and assuming that the favourable Balance for India will be the same this year, I ask Mr. Bhuta to take a piece of paper and count how much less India will get if the exchange is 1/5 instead of 1/4. Will it not be a greater loss than that of coining a few rupees?

Moreover it must be said that the proposed opening of the gold mint will not make exchange favourable unless it is open for free coinage of gold.

Lastly, I must point out that the rebate of 2½ per cent. brought about by the rise in the exchange to importers will go a great way in dumping our markets with Japanese cloth. Surely, the Japanese will not fail to do that as they have the aid of their shipping. The exchange places the Japanese in a very favourable position and I therefore appeal to Indian manufacturers to protest emphatically against this policy of the Indian Government which favours our rivals.—Yours, etc.,

COMMERCE STUDENT.

Bombay, Sept. 10th.

CRUELTY TO CALVES.

A PETITION TO LORD WILLINGDON.

The following petition has been sent to his Excellency Lord Willingdon:—

One behalf of the Management of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund, I respectfully beg to submit the following petition for your Excellency's kind consideration:—

A few months ago, when I happened to visit the *Pinjarapole* at Bhuleshwar in Bombay with the Assistant Manager of the Fund, Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, we carefully inspected and more especially we found in a stable, young calves of a day or two old in a condition of only being able even to move with great difficulty. Naturally it occurred to us how these young calves could do without their mother's milk and in order to get a solution of the question we asked one of the servants-in-charge and found that milk was forcibly poured down their throats by means of wooden pipes, and as it could not be properly digested, a large number of them succumbed prematurely to indomitable doom. Our *Pinjarapoles* and such other institutions try their best to protect these young calves, but with all their efforts and care they hardly succed therein. As soon as a young calf is born, herdsmen, considering it to be a co-partner in its mother's milk leave it alone in woods, whence compassionate persons carry it to the *Pinjrapole*, where in spite of all efforts, it is grasped by the iron hand of death. Many persons might have witnessed such scenes and sometimes cowherds are reported to have even actually cruel means for putting an end to the innocent lives of these tender calves. It is most regrettable that people ungratefully neglect the offspring of milch animals, from whose very milk they derive so many advantages and thus *bite the hand which feeds them*. The same spirit of maternal love pervades the animal world as it does among human beings. Hence it is that while the mother is near the calf, she tries to protect it against anyone trying to approach it by pointing her horns against him. Is it then at all befitting us to cause such cruel separation? It will not be therefore improper on my part humbly and respectfully to draw your Excellency's kind attention to this matter.

I beg to pray that your Excellency, whose wide-spread mercy towards animals and noble views of improving the breed of milch animals are universally acknowledged, may be pleased to pass orders to the Police in the Presidency to take stringent measures for stopping such cruelty. The Police should keep a careful watch on persons in charge of innocent, dumb animals, and should bring defaulters to justice and as a matter of conscience should realize the blessings of these helpless companions, our dumb brethren, the creatures of the same Divine Power.

On account of frequent complaints for such cruelties some kindhearted Native Princes have kindly imposed a severe check for preventing such mal-practices and on behalf of the Management of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund, it is my humble solicitation that your Excellency may be graciously pleased to place similar restrictions on the cruelties practised on such innocent, dumb, helpless tender animals.—I respectfully beg etc.

LALLUBHAI GULABCHAND JHAVERI,
Honorary Manager,
Bombay, Humanitarian Fund.

THE MILLHANDS' STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is stange that the mill hands of the Curimbhoy, Fazalbhai, Pabaney and the Pearl Mills should have struck work when Messrs. Curimbhoy Ebrahim and sons were one of the first to yield to the advice of certain high officials who always seem to have the interests of the poor factory labourers at heart, and announce an increase of 10 per cent. to these labourers from the 1st of August, but they have to thank themselves for the trouble they are now having.

Had they formally made a suggestion to the Mill-Owners' Association to make the said increase in all the Mills of Bombay, either from the 1st of July or from the 1st of August, it would have been adopted unanimously and all the mill hands would have received the much needed increase without any trouble, but Messrs. Curimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons wanted to get all the kudos for being the first to ameliorate their employees and could not conceive of a joint action.

The Indian capitalists have not yet realised the benefits of Trades Unions. The Mill-Owners' Association seems to be a sort of an Olympian institution which has its annual celebration sometime in March or April. The newly elected Chairman delivers an eloquent speech and the members leave the meeting with a secret sense of satisfaction at having done their duty. In no other important manufacturing centre which boasts of a manufacturers' association would any member or members dare to take individual action such as was taken by Messrs. Curimbhoys', Davids', and Tatas.

Sir, I hope you will raise your powerful voice in this matter and rouse the Bombay Mill-Owners to a sense of their responsibility and din into their heads the wisdom of the ancient proverb "Union is Strength". Yours, etc.

INDUSTRIALIST.

Bombay, 9th September, 1917.

It will be remembered that Mr. Gopal Nagoji Kothekar, pleader of Yeotmal, Berar, was served with a notice under section 108 Criminal Procedure Code and he appealed to the Additional Judicial Commissioner for transfer of the case on the ground that the District Magistrate of Yeotmal had already expressed his opinion about the case and that he is to be summoned as a defence witness. The Aditional Judicial Commissioner has granted Mr. Kothekar's application and transferred the case to the District Magistrate of Amraoti.

HOME RULERS' PETITION.

We are asked to publish the following:—Mr. Montagu, the new Secretary of State for India, in his now famous speech in the House of Commons at the time of the debate on the Mesopotamia Report on 12th July 1917, while admitting that the "Government of India is too wooden, too iron, too inelastic and too antediluvian" is reported to have said during the same speech that he did not believe there was any demand for Self-Government or Home Rule in India on a large scale. Those of us who are here and have a desire to correctly understand and interpret the popular desire need no assurance of the incorrectness of that statement. Mr. Montagu's statement must have proceeded on interested information received by him. All India ought therefore to make a united effort to convince the new Liberal Secretary of State that it is the burning desire of every educated Indian to have Self-Government or Home Rule. With this object in view, the Gujarat Sabha, under the guidance of its president Mr. M. K. Gandhi has resolved to present a petition to Mr. Montagu signed by the people of Gujarat. The proposed petition is drafted by Mr. M. K. Gandhi and R. D. Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth. The petition contains the statement that the signatory has understood and approves the Reform Scheme framed by the All-India Congress Committee and the All-India Moslem League and unanimously adopted last year by both and further intimates to the Secretary of State that there will not be the dawn of true era of contentment in India unless the reforms are granted. Every volunteer who goes out for signatures is strictly asked to confine himself to the Congress scheme and is to take signatures satisfying himself that the signatory has fully understood the same. If other provinces and districts follow suit, Mr. Montagu will have to admit that "there is demand for Home Rule in India on a large scale."

AJMERE HOME RULE LEAGUE.

OPENING OF READING ROOM.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMERE, Sept. 11.

The opening ceremony of the Home Rule Reading Room was performed yesterday evening by Mr. Gaurishanker, Bar.-at-Law, President of the Home Rule League, Ajmer. The reading room was choicely decorated with photoes of patriots and patriotic mottoes. It contains all up-to-date national congress literature and newspapers. The Home Rule flag was hoisted on it. Kunwar Chandokeran, Secretary of the local League, delivered a short speech showing the advantages of opening such reading rooms. The president then delivered an eloquent speech exhorting the people to continue constitutional agitation and declared the room open amidst loud cheers.

Other speeches on Home Rule were then delivered by Professor Satvalekar, Rao Sahib Chandrika Pershad, Pundit Bansidhar Vakil, Rao Sahib Mithanlalji and Kunwar Chandkaran Sarda. Patriotic songs were sung by Mr. Moolchand Sharma and an Urdu poem on Home Rule was read by Munshi Usufali.

Resolutions expressing sorrow on the untimely deaths of Messrs. Gulam Hussain Rasul and Sardacharan Mitra were passed. Mr. Montagu was thanked for his announced visit.

It was also unanimously resolved that "this meeting hopefully welcomes the attitude of the Government towards the internment question and prays that the Ajmer patriot, Rao Saheb Thakur Gopalsinghji of Kharwa may be extended the same treatment and conditions as were offered to Mrs. Annie Besant and others whose personal liberty has been curtailed without trial and prays that restoration to liberty of all interned and grant of amnesty to all political prisoners of the Country is essential for the co-operation, so strongly advised by his Excellency in his speech." The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Government and the chair.

HOME RULE PROPAGANDA.

BRANCH AT MANDIR.

A Home Rule meeting was held in Mandir village of Jalapur Taluka on the evening of the 6th September. About 200 persons were present. Mr. Pragjibhai Khandoobhai of South Africa addressed the meeting on the present political situation and appealed to the peasants to establish a Home Rule League branch in the village and become members. The appeal was well responded to and a branch was established with 25 members, who joined on the spot.

NEW MEMBERS OF HOME RULE LEAGUE, BOMBAY BRANCH.

Messrs. Tribhawan Utamram Bhatt, Govindrao Janardhan Khisti, Purseotam Harishanker Bhatt, Mamuji Mulji, Jagjiwandass Baldevdass Shah, Kalidass Harjivandass Shah, Jagjiwan Madanji, Motilal Karsandass Parekh, Vithalrao Manilal Vyas, Krishnalal Mayashanker Pandit, Vadilal Amarsi Shah, Tribhowan Tulsidass, Anashahib Narandas Thakersey, Gangadhar Mahadeo Desai, Manmohandas Odhavji, Harilal Balkrishna Parekh, Pragji Bhimbhai Desai, Jiwandas Bhanabhai, Nagindas Himabhai Desai, Chunilal Mulchand, Chotani Lalji Vasanji, Monji Liladhar Chokawala, Umersi Sunderji, Gangadhar Mahadeo Desai, and 25 others.

Further proceedings in the case of dispute over the Red Gate land at Belgaum between the Methodist Mission Church Society and certain Mohamedans of Belgaum were resumed on Friday by Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S., First Class Magistrate of Belgaum. Further hearing will be resumed to-day.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We receive daily a vast number of letters and articles for publication. Correspondents will, therefore, understand that it is quite impossible to enter into any discussion regarding the merits or claims of their contributions in case of non-publication, except in very exceptional circumstances. If a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for return of M. S. S. in case of rejection, care will be taken to return the same, but not otherwise; and in no case can the Editor hold himself responsible for the safety or return of rejected M. S. S. If it is thought necessary to communicate with the writer of any contribution he will be answered in this column. Letters enquiring why M. S. S. have been rejected will be ignored and persons calling to discuss the same will not be seen.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

"SPECTATOR."—Such misbehaviour is very deplorable but you should first send your complaint to the Tramway Company Authorities. If they do not deal with it properly we will ventilate the matter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, September 12, 1917.

"THE CARE OF KIND PEOPLE."

A sad illustration of the defects of the penal system in this country is afforded by the fate of the Mahomedan youth of sixteen who was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Justice Marten at the High Court Sessions on Monday. The boy was charged with the offence of administering a stupefying drug to facilitate the commission of theft and also with committing theft. Another Mahomedan, aged forty-five was charged in the same connection with abetting the above offence and also with receiving stolen property. The younger prisoner, who, there seems reason to suppose, was the pupil of the elder in crime pleaded guilty and in passing sentence his lordship delivered the following noteworthy observations:

"You have pleaded guilty to a very grave and serious offence. You are still very young and if I was in England and you also were there I should send you at once to the "Borstal" Institution where you could have been kept for some years and from which you might have come back an honest and useful citizen. You are still a boy of 16, and I very solemnly warn you to lead a new life when you come out of jail. You had begun your life as a criminal at an early age but you have time to repent. In my opinion it will be best for you that you should be sent to prison where you will come under the good influence of the prison authorities. If you behave well there the Crown may be inclined to clemency and may be induced to remit portion of the sentence but it entirely depends upon your behaviour there."

How far his Lordship is right in his assertion that he had no alternative but to send this wretched youth to jail we are not sure. There is a Borstal Jail at Dharwar and we hope the rules of that institution would have allowed this victim of environment and evil associations and probably direct instigation to crime to be sent there.. But in this uncertainty we are concerned with the delusions entertained by Mr. Justice Marten regarding the benificent influence of jail life in the case of youthful prisoners. Jails in India are places of iron discipline and wholly callous and repellant surroundings and we cannot imagine that anyone who has studied the matter, or even knows anything at all about it, will endorse his Lordship's optimistic expectations of the result of sending a boy of tender years to suffer the evils of a bad system for three years. In England, because it has been recognised that it is wrong to place youthful offenders amidst the contaminating influences existing in ordinary jails, the Borstal system has been instituted. To suppose that three years in an Indian jail is likely to make a reformed character of a youth sent there at the age of sixteen seems to us extravagant and is certainly as opposed to all authoritative opinion on the subject, as such harsh treatment offends against one's sense of humanity. It is true that his lordship expressed a hope that the object of his solicitude would behave himself well enough to secure a remission of his sentence by the Crown, but here again we think that the Judge was indulging in an excess of optimism not to be justified by what is likely to happen. A sentence of three years rigorous imprisonment in such a case is altogether excessive. In the first place, it is excessive in any case for a boy of sixteen, and, in, the second place the whole of the circumstances of the case seemed to call for lenient treatment. In England it would probably have been dealt with under the First Offenders's Act and here the requirements of justice might have well been met by a mild sentence of a few weeks, which would have enabled this youth to be given the opportunity of commencing a new life before the jail and its associations have had time altogether to turn him, as experience has shown it is likely to do, into a hardened criminal. We would suggest to Lord Willingdon, whose interest in the humane administration of the law is well-known, that here is a case in which his prerogative of clemency might be exercised after a few weeks, and to the Released Prisoners' Aid Society that this is case which they should be ready to look after when the time comes.

Mr. Justice Marten's strong belief in the humane and ameliorating influences of jail life was evidenced in another case heard on the same day. A Hindu woman of forty was charged with exposing her newly born child with the intention of abandoning it. The majority of the jury declined to believe her story that the child fell from her arms out of the window and that she was too weak and excited to know what had happened, and she was convicted. Previously the judge had questioned the medical witness in the case, Dr. Kharady, House Surgeon of the Bai Motlibai Hospital, as to whether a woman just after delivery without any assistance from a medical man or midwife is in a normal state of mind. Most people and, we imagine, most medical men, would be inclined to admit that an abnormal state of mind is highly probable. But Dr. Kharady gave a very decided answer in the affirmative. This witness could not even say when asked whether the child brought to the hospital was a male or female child, and we do not know that this ignorance or lapse of memory indicated him as being altogether reliable in such matters, but at any rate his opinion ought not to have been taken as final. Judging from the reports of the case the probabilities were in favour of the woman's plea that she had no reason for concealing the birth of her child and that she was so excited and so weak that she went and lay down without realising that had happened. However that may be this was again a case in which leniency was indicated. Mr. Justice Marten, however, expressed the opinion that it would "do her good to be in prison for some time under the care of kind people." The following conversation took place between his lordship and the prosecuting police inspector:

His Lordship inquired of Inspector Chapman what happened to the little child when a woman with a little child like this was sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

Mr. Chapman.—The little one will be taken with the mother.

His Lordship.—And properly cared for?

Mr. Chapman.—Certainly, my Lord.

His Lordship.—And what would happen to the other child?

Mr. Chapman.—In the present case his relations are with him.

His Lordship.—But his relations may not be desirable. I think the child should not be thrown on the streets.

Mr. Chapman. In that case he would be taken charge of by the authorities.

His Lordship then told the accused that she had been found guilty of a serious offence. It would do her good to be in prison for some time where she and her children would be under the care of kind people and when she came out again she would be in a better position to earn an honest living. His Lordship then sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment. His Lordship then asked Inspector Chapman to convey his wishes to the jailor that the woman and her children should be well looked after.

We suppose that the Jailor, whoever he may be, has no option but to follow the prison rules though we hope that the expression of the Judge's wish will have some effect. But we differ altogether from his Lordship's view that her term of imprisonment of six months' rigorous imprisonment is likely to do this unfortunate woman any good or that she will be "in a better position thereafter to earn an honest living." Prisons may be a necessary evil in our social system but these early-Victorian delusions about their beneficial effects in such cases have long since been exposed by accepted authorities on penology and sociology.

CONTROL OF NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

Before the war any substantial increase in the normal expenditure for the furtherance of the physical, social and intellectual advancement of the people in almost every country was vetoed by economists on the ground that the financial resources of the country could not bear it. Among the beneficial effects of the war must be reckoned the fact that, by accustoming men to think in millions, it has brought home to them that, given a unity of national purpose and demand, the resources of a country to bear any national expenditure are almost unlimited. The national expenditure of England affords a very good illustration of this twofold tendency. While, on the one hand, the expenditure on war has reached colossal proportions beyond the expectation of any financier, the President of the Board of Education has not waited for the end of war for the assimilation of the lessons of the war in the national educational policy. But however much social reformers may rejoice that the shibboleth of the old-fashioned economists has thus been exploded, they cannot be too vigilant in avoiding the grave danger involved in the expansion of national expenditure. That danger is the relaxation of control over expenditure with the consequent waste of public money.

It is generally known that in England there has been for many months considerable perturbation regarding the looseness of control over the vast expenditure now going on and that in consequence of discussions on this subject a Select Committee on National Expenditure was appointed, some weeks ago. The Committee's scope of enquiry unfortunately has been limited. It may suggest economies in detail, but it is not to discuss policy or to indicate the financial consequences of the courses followed by the Government. Nor, though the methods of raising money adopted by Government are regarded as capable of considerable improvement equally with their methods of spending it, is the Committee empowered to examine the former. Nevertheless; within its limited scope the enquiry can do much useful work. The Committee proposed in mail week to appoint seven sub-committees,—five to examine the expenditure of certain departments, the sixth to report upon the form of public accounts, and the seventh to prepare a statement on the present financial procedure of the House of Commons and the changes necessary to secure more effective control by Parliament over public expenditure.

That the machinery which the Committee is to examine needs radical overhauling will be apparent if it is realised how it works at present. An important book on "The Principles and Practice of the System of Control over Parliamentary Grants" by Colonel A J. V. Durell, Chief Paymaster at the War Office, just published, is a valuable aid towards this realisation. That national finance is controlled by the House of Common is absolute in theory; but in recent times that control has been, in practice, negligible. For this Parliament is more to blame than any one else. It has long ceased to exercise its long-cherished function of scrutinising all expenditure very carefully and assisting the Treasury in resisting the claims of the spending departments. The result is that the Treasury itself has become a great expending department with schemes and policies of its own. The change is effectively described by Colonel Durell, who recalls how Gladstone shook his head sadly in his latter days over the "spirit of expenditure" which pervaded the House of Commons. How profound has been the change has often been illustrated by the emptiness of the benches when the various Departmental estimates have been under discussion and by the fact that the debates have rarely turned on the amount of the estimate itself, the Minister in charge being merely called to task on some administrative act or question of policy which may happen to have aroused public interest and the votes involving scores of millions being "got" under the guillotine. There are, indeed, two Parliamentary Standing Committees which are intended to exercise the control which the House of Commons does not now exercise. There is first the Public Accounts Committee which reviews public expenditure and summons before itself the responsible officials of the departments concerned. According to Colonel Durell the Committee's "decisions form a kind of common law which is binding on all departments, in practice if not in theory." The value, however, of the Committee's work is discounted by the fact that it always conducts *post-mortem* examination and its reports are published eighteen months or more after the money has been spent. As an improvement on this Committee, in 1912 a new Estimates Committee was set up for the purpose of examining current estimates. This, however, gave rise to a constitutional difficulty. "Anything like a revision of Estimates by a Committee on behalf of the House of Commons," as Colonel Durell says,

"would inevitably afford the department grounds for urging that the house had implicitly accepted a portion at least of that responsibility which should belong to the department itself. Such a weakening of ministerial responsibility would result in a department pulling forward increased, and possibly unjustifiable and less carefully revised, estimates with the knowledge that it might subsequently disclaim responsibility while benefiting therefrom. The more the responsibility of the department is weakened, the more extravagant it is likely to be."

This difficulty was sought to be overcome by first presenting the Estimates to Parliament and then referring them to the Estimates Committee for examination. The activities of this Committee were, however, put a stop to on the outbreak of the war and Colonel Durell doubts whether the results which it would be able to attain and which would not otherwise be attained, would ever be of sufficient importance to justify its revival on quite the same lines.

Notes of the Day.

Defending the Revolution.

In dealing with splendid firmness and promptitude with the treacherous defection of General Korniloff, M. Kerensky has already vindicated the unique trust and confidence that was reposed in him by his countrymen. A variety of evils usually follow in the wake of such an upheaval as Russia passed through in the process of ejecting the Romanovs, but Russia seems at present to be beset with difficulties altogether unprecedented in their grave complication. If any man can, M. Kerensky is sure ultimately to earn the title of the Saviour of Russia. He has met General Korniloff's insolent attempt at dictatorship with cool and consummate courage, and judging from the manner in which he has rallied the best elements to his side he should succeed in restoring stable order in the country. The intervention of the Cossacks as peacemakers is rather a piquant episode, and its result will be awaited with interest.

German Peace Terms.

Some interest and expectation was aroused by the statement a few days ago, that Germany intended to announce her latest peace terms. These have now been published in New York, and we are not surprised to learn from Reuter that they are not taken seriously. As a basis of negotiations the terms proposed by Germany do not carry one any further than did the previous attempts in the same direction. The feature of the new proposals is the declaration that Germany is willing to restore Belgium and Northern France, "if Britain defrays the cost of the restoration by purchasing the German Colonies." This is an original idea, and if seriously meant, affords the first indication of the revision of the point of view of Germany in regard to her earlier dreams of colonial expansion and empire. It argues a chastened outlook on the part of Germany's rulers. The peace terms as a whole, however, are totally inadequate, and suggest that the enemy is still living in a fool's paradise as to his present position and future prospects.

"New India" Proscribed?

In its issue of the 2nd instant the "Rangoon Mail" makes the following astonishing disclosure:

"During the last few days several enquires have been made at our office whether it is a fact that the Government of Burma have proscribed "New India" of Madras from coming into the province. So long as we had not received any official communication, we refused to believe that the Government had taken that step. Now that copies of "New India" which used to arrive by the Calcutta Mail that came here last week have not reached the subscribers, it is almost certain that these copies have been confiscated. For our own part, we must confess that we do not know under what law the Government have taken action, and have confiscated the copies of that paper."

An Illegal Interference.

Our contemporary proceeds to point out that if the Government have any legitimate objection against a journal they have a right to proscribe it, *but only by a resolution which should be openly published.* What they appear to have done instead is to arm the censor with the right of confiscating the paper, not one or two issues of it that might contain objectionable matter (from their point of view), but all issues of that paper in future. In other words, if the surmise of the "Mail" is correct, the entry of "New India" into the province has been totally prohibited in a surreptitious manner. That the Madras Government themselves are preternaturally vigilant about the writings of "New India" was shown by their recent imposition of the maximum security of Rs. 10,000. They have not declared that forfeit yet, and it is therefore a case of out-Heroding Herod for Sir Harcourt Butler to attempt clandestinely to suppress the paper in his Province.

Proscribing the "Indian Review"!

There will be general agreement with our contemporary when it says: "we cannot conscientiously commend the action of a Government which resorts to secret methods, which does not proclaim its reasons for prohibiting an organ of public opinion from entering the province. As a matter of fact, this case is really an anomalous one. While no action has been taken against the paper which has offended the authorities, they deprive the subscribers, whose private property the paper becomes after it is posted, of their goods and make them suffer. We have never come across a case of the sort, and we do not know under what law the Government have the right of systematic confiscation of all copies so long as the paper lives." The "Rangoon Mail" adds that it understands that similar action has been taken against the "Indian Review" of Madras. If true, vagary could no further go.

Hindus and Mahomedans at Barsi.

We had occasion the other day to refer to the admirable example set by Fategarh in organising a joint Hindu-Mosleem campaign of education and conciliation with a view to bringing about a definite and satisfactory settlement in connection with the arrangements for the forthcoming Duserah and Mohurram celebrations. It appears that some difference has arisen between the Hindus and the Mahomedans of Barsi, on account of the former playing music while their processions pass in front of the local *masjid*. The particular cause of the trouble is not new and it is just one of those matters which can be amicably disposed of by joint deliberations between the local leaders of the two communities. It is stated that several leading Mahomedan gentlemen have left for Barsi in order to bring about a settlement. This is a welcome move.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

Apropos of the determination of certain Rai and Khan Bahadurs to protest to Mr. Montagu against their being given home-rule, a correspondent sends the following "story of the butterfly" for publication:—

The garden beds I wandered by
One bright and cheerful morn
When I found a new-fledged butterfly
A'sitting on a thorn
A black and crimson butterfly
All doleful and forlorn.

I thought that life could have no sting
To infant butterflies
So I gazed on this unhappy thing
With wonder and surprise,
While sadly with his waving wing
He wiped his weeping eyes.

Said I: 'What can the matter be?
Why weepest thou so sore
With garden fair and sunlight free
And flowers in goodly store?
But he only turned away from me
And burst into a roar.

Cried he: 'My legs are thin and few
Where once I had a swarm!
Soft foggy fur—a joy to view—
Once kept my body warm!
Before these flapping wing-things grew
To hamper and deform!'

At that outrageous bug I shot
The fury of mine eye.
Said I in scorn all burning hot
In rage and anger high:
'You ignominious idiot!
Those wings are made to fly!'

'I do not want to fly,' said he,
'I only want to squirm!'
And he drooped his wings dejectedly,
But still his voice was firm!
'I do not want to be a fly!
I want to be a worm!'

O yesterday of unknown lack!
To-day of unknown bliss!
I left my fool in red and black.
The last I saw was this—
The creature climbing madly back
Into his chrysalis!

"Leader," Allahabad.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

GENERAL KORNILOFF DISMISSED.

LATEST GERMAN PEACE TERMS.

M. KERENSKY'S PROCLAMATION.

GENERAL KORNILOFF DISMISSED.

WANTED TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT.

GENERAL KLEMBOVSKY NEW C.-IN-C.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED IN PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 9.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Sept. 11.

M. Kerensky in a proclamation announces that General Korniloff demanded that he should hand over all civil and military powers to the Generalissimo, who would form a new Government. M. Kerensky refuses the orders of General Korniloff and will hand over the Commandership-in-Chief to General Klembovsky, Commander-in-Chief on the northern front, who will be provisionally the Generalissimo, remaining at Pskoff.

M. Kerensky also proclaims martial law in the town and district of Petrograd and appeals to all citizens to maintain order for the defence of the country.

GENERAL KORNILOFF'S DEMANDS.

ATTEMPT TO PROFIT BY COUNTRY'S DIFFICULT SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LATER.

General Korniloff's demand for supreme power was conveyed to M. Kerensky by the former Premier, M. Lvoff. The demand said that General Korniloff would form a new Government at his pleasure. The authenticity of the summons was confirmed in a telegraphic conversation between General Korniloff and M. Kerensky.

THE PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation issued by M. Kerensky continues:—"Considering the demand as an attempt by certain quarters to profit by the country's difficult situation to establish a state of things, contrary of the aims of the revolution, the Government recognised the necessity for charging me for the safety of the fatherland and the freedom of the republican regime to take urgent and indispensable measures to cut the roots of all attempts against the supreme power of the revolution."

KORNILOFF'S TREACHERY.

DENOUNCED BY EXECUTIVE OF SOLDIERS' AND WORKMEN'S COUNCILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Sept. 11.

A Russian wireless communique says the executives of the Councils of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates and Peasants' Delegates have sent messages to the army and the navy committees that General Korniloff is heading a military counter-revolution conspiracy. He has moved troops to Petrograd with the object of deposing the Provisional Government, his troops being deceived into believing that they were sent to crush a conspiracy of Maximalists, which is non-existent.

The executives request the army committees to disobey the orders of Korniloff and his fellow-traitors and carry out the demands of the central committees and Provisional Government and explain to the soldiers, especially to waverers, the true meaning of Korniloff's plot.

MESSAGE TO ALL CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

TRAITORS TO BE PUNISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Sept. 11.

A wireless telegram states that M. Kerensky has sent the message to the military and civil authorities throughout Russia declaring that General Korniloff has betrayed the fatherland and the revolution. General Lukomsky is also a traitor, having refused the Provisional Government's order to take over General Korniloff's command, indicating the possibility of a civil war at the front. General Korniloff will be punished for treachery and the Government is taking measures to prevent General Korniloff from directing the detachments.

The Petrograd Workmens' Committee suggests that the army and the navy should refuse to obey General Korniloff and General Lukomsky's orders.

COSSACKS' LOYALTY TO M. KERENSKY.

DEPUTATION GOING TO ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 11.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Sept. 11.

A deputation of Cossacks has assured M. Kerensky that Cossacks will do their utmost to settle the dispute between M. Korniloff and the Provisional Government in order to avert civil war. The deputation is going to the army headquarters with this object, after reaching an agreement with M. Kerensky.

LATEST GERMAN PEACE TERMS

UNOFFICIALLY PUBLISHED IN NEW YORK.

GERMANY TO RESTORE OF OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

GREAT BRITAIN TO PURCHASE GERMAN COLONIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Sept. 11.

The latest German peace terms, which have been circulating among Washington diplomats for the past fortnight, are now published. They are not regarded seriously, especially as different sets of terms have been apparently distributed, but a common feature of all is the suggestion that Germany is willing to restore Belgium and Northern France, if Britain defrays the cost of the restoration by purchasing the German colonies.

INDEPENDENCE OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Other items in the terms are the independence of Alsace-Lorraine and restoration of Serbia and Roumania, Trieste to be a free port, disarmament and international police, and freedom of the seas, with Britain controlling the Channel, until the Channel tunnel is built.

GERMAN FEAR OF AMERICA'S WAR PREPARATIONS.

The chief motive for publication of terms is believed to be Germany's fear of America's war preparation, the vastness of which she now realises.

The phrase "sunk without leaving a trace" in Luxburg's telegram is giving zest to these preparations and promises to rival "a scrap of paper" as emblematic of the German mind and methods.

MACEDONIAN FRONT.

FOUR VILLAGES OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 11.

A communiqué from the French Eastern Army says:—The enemy violently bombarded the Russian positions between Lakes Presba and Malick. West of that our detachments crossed the Devoli and took thirty Austrian prisoners. We advanced northwards and occupied the villages of Gradista, Bubacmonastir, Lugor and Gribai.

A GERMAN SUBMARINE INTERNED IN SPAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CADIZ, Sept. 10.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Sept. 11.

The German submarine, U293, entered the harbour owing to the lack of lubricants and was immediately interned. The submarine is a vessel of six hundred tons carrying thirty crew. The commander is a lieutenant, aged twenty-six and possesses the Iron Cross.

EXPULSION OF EX-TSAR'S PARTISANS.

CENSURED BY HELSINGFORS SOLDIERS' AND WORKMEN'S COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 11.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Sept. 11.

The Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates of Helsingfors have passed a resolution censuring the expulsion of partisans of the Ex-Tsar from Russia and deciding to hold up exiles traversing Finland. Accordingly the first train of exiles was stopped at the Rikkimakki junction and the exiles brought to Helsingfors, where they were accommodated in the Council's offices.

APPEAL TO BETTER MIND OF GERMAN TROOPS.

It appears that the committee of the Twelfth Army before leaving Riga left appeals in German language, telling the Germans they were fighting on behalf of autocracy against the revolution, liberty and justice and declaring that the Germans were physically stronger but the Russians were stronger morally.

It was added that the Russians knew that the Germans would be finally enlightened and march with the revolutionary armies.

ENEMY OPERATIONS OFF RIGA.

ATTACK ON BURTNEK LINE HELD BACK.

ENEMY MINE-SWEEPERS IN GULF OF RIGA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 11.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—In the direction of Riga in the region of Pskov our rearguards are holding back the attacks on the Burtnek line.

Enemy hydroplanes in the Baltic dropped forty bombs on the Tzeral batteries without result. Sixteen air machines twice attacked our torpedo-boats in the Gulf of Riga without result.

Enemy minesweepers are working in the entrance to the Gulf of Riga. An enemy submarine blew up a tug in the Gulf of Finland.

FEELING IN PETROGRAD.

FACILITIES FOR REMOVAL OF STORES ETC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 7 a.m., Sept. 11.

Telegrams from Petrograd indicate growing nervourness. The departing trains are crowded and there are long queues at all stations and booking offices. The Government is offering facilities for the removal of stores and cargoes of private effects.

BEST GERMAN TROOPS SENT TO RIGA FRONT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 10.
Recd. 12-55 a.m., Sept. 12.

It is reported from headquarters that the Germans have sent the best regiments, including nearly the whole of the Guards from the south-west front to the North.

REPORTED PURCHASE OF SILVER BY RUSSIA.

WORTH A MILLION STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Sept. 11.

A telegram to "The Times" from New York mentions an unconfirmed report that Russia has bought a million sterling of silver in China.

STEADY DEPRECIATION OF ROUBLE.

THIRTY NOW EQUAL TO A POUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Sept. 11.

The Rouble is steadily depreciating and thirty are now equal to one pound sterling.

SINGULAR ACTS OF BRAVERY.

MENTIONED IN FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG'S DESPATCH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 12 30 p.m., Sept. 11.

A despatch from Field-Marshal Haig giving the recent incidents indicating the general nature of the work at the front includes the following:—

A small party of Scottish troops patrolling the Bapaume-Cambrai road ambushed two parties of the enemy after waiting for two hours killing and wounding several without suffering a single casualty.

A New Zealand non-commissioned officer on August 24th swam a river, reconoitred for five and a half hours and found a raft on which he returned. Later he led the patrol across and surprised a German post killing the occupants and returning safely. The enemy forced the patrol of a dismounted Indian Cavalry to withdraw into a wood in the Epehy sector. The patrol counter-attacked and cleared the enemy out.

CASHING OF CURRENCY NOTES STOPPED AT SINGAPORE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SINGAPORE, Sept. 10.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Sept. 11.

The cashing of currency notes has been suspended for three months.

THE LUXBURG REVELATIONS.

DUTCH PRESS ON ENORMITY OF OFFENCE.

CONTRADICTORY VIEWS IN SWEDISH PRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 11.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 11.

Dutch comment on the Luxburg revelations dwells on the enormity of Luxburg's offence as harmonising with the record of Germany's representatives abroad. It is believed that the Allies will be disinclined to hold the Swedish people responsible and will be satisfied with the punishment of the guilty. It is pointed out that adequate means are at present in the hands of the people by throwing out the present Government.

COUNTRY'S HONOUR STAINED.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 11.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 11.

The Social "Demokraten" says:—It is needless to emphasise the seriousness of the case which is aggravated as there were obviously willing helpers in Stockholm. If the accusations are true Lowen is hopelessly compromised and the country's honour has been stained.

COUNTERCHARGE AGAINST MR. LANSING.

The Conservative "Dagblad" is unrepentant. It sarcastically advises Argentine to follow the majority of the South American States into alliance with the Entente. The paper makes a counter-charge against Mr. Lansing's method of exposure as a gross and wilful insult.

SWEDEN'S VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY.

DR. WILSON PERSONALLY ATTENDING TO THE MATTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Sept. 11.

Dr. Wilson who is cruising in the Mayflower, is personalyl attending to Sweden's violation of neutrality. He ordered the yacht to enter Gloucester, where he had a long conversation with Colonel House.

It is expected that Sweden will find it difficult to avoid a rupture of relations owing to Dr. Wilson's well-known intolerance of deceit.

SWEDISH GOVERNMENT'S ACTION AWAITED.

STRICTER CONTROL OVER SHIPMENTS TO SWEDEN LIKELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Sept. 11.

The American Government is awaiting some indications of how the Swedish Government regards the Buenos Aires disclosures. The State Department is careful in insisting upon a distinction between the Swedish people and the Government, pointing out that it does not question the good faith or honesty of the former.

It is expected that Argentina will take prompt steps to secure an explanation from Sweden and demand the recall of Count Luxburg.

The State Department denies that it regards the incident as a warlike act by Sweden, but makes it clear that in licensing shipments to Sweden tangible evidence will be required that goods will be utilised for Swedish not German consumption. Hitherto the word of the Swedish Government on this point has been held sufficient.

ANTI-GERMAN FEELING IN ARGENTINA.

OFFICIAL DENIAL OF LUXBURG'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 11.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Sept. 11.

A popular patriotic committee is organising a meeting to protest against the attitude of the Swedish and German Ministers. The latter is at present in the interior of Argentina and his exact whereabouts is unknown. His statement that the Argentine Government promised not to permit Argentine steamers to go beyond

(Continued on page 8.)

FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON BOTH BANKS OF MEUSE.

SUCCESS IN FOSSES-CAURIERES WOODS COMPLETED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 7 a.m., Sept. 11.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—

The artillery duel continued violently throughout the night on both banks of the Meuse. We completed our success of the 8th instant in the sector of the Fosses-Caurieres Woods, overcame the resistance of the isolated groups and took more prisoners. The Germans did not renew their attempts here.

The importance of the enemy's defeat yesterday is confirmed. He counter-attacked successively with great fury, despite extremely heavy losses owing to our fire. We repelled at several points as many as five successive attacks annihilating a part of the attacking units.

ARTILLERY DUELS IN HILL 344 REGION.

CAPT. GUYNEMER DESTROYS HIS FIFTIETH AEROPLANE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 11.

Last night's French communiqué reported violent artillery duels on the right bank of the Meuse in the region of Hill 344 and Bois des Fosses.

Captain Guynemer has destroyed his fiftieth aeroplane.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS NEAR ST. JULIEN.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY EAST OF YPRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 11.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué to-night says: We took a few prisoners in the neighbourhood of Lagnicourt and also south-east of St. Julien. The enemy raided one of our advanced posts south-east of St. Janshoek but we re-established the position.

There has been reciprocal artillery activity east of Ypres.

We brought down three aeroplanes and drove down four Five of ours are missing.

POSITIONS CONSOLIDATED NEAR HARGICOURT.

RAIDERS REPULSED NEAR LOOS AND AT ARMENTIERES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 7 a.m., Sept. 11.

Field-Marshal Haigh's communiqué this afternoon states that we consolidated the positions captured yesterday south-east of Hargicourt and drove off the raiders east of Loos and at Armentieres.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

M. PAINLEVE FORMING A NON-PARTY NATIONAL CABINET,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 11.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 11.

The President has invited M. Painleve to form a Cabinet. M. Painleve has reserved his reply.

PARIS, Sept. 11.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Sept. 11.

M. Painleve has agreed to form a non-party national cabinet for directing all the forces of the nation in the vigorous prosecution of the war. The Socialists have agreed to collaborate with him.

WHY NEW RIBOT CABINET FAILED.

DUE TO NON-FULFILMENT OF SOCIALIST CONDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Sept. 11.

It appears that the Socialists' refusal to participate in the new Ribot Cabinet was due to the non-fulfilment of their condition that the Socialist ministers should remain under the orders of the Socialist party.

CITY OF NAGPUR GOES ASHORE.

ON BANAL SHOALS

A HOPELESS WRECK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LOURENCO MARQUES, Sept. 10.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Sept. 11.

The steamer City of Nagpur went ashore on the Banal shoals and parted amidships. The ends are twenty feet apart. Machinery and boilers have dropped through the bottom and the vessel is a hopeless wreck.

NATIONAL WAR AIMS CAMPAIGN.

MR. BARNES ON PEACE TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 11.

Speaking during the National War Aims Campaign at Newcastle, Mr. Barnes urged the continuation of the war until Prussian militarism had been brought down. There had been a talk of calling his colleagues and himself out of the War Cabinet. The question might become acute but it depended upon who did the calling. A few irresponsible wire-pullers, who manipulated the Labour Conferences, aspired to manipulate the rank and file of the Labour movement. All who wanted durable peace should bend their energies to strengthening the Army which was unbreakable. Knowing that our forces were growing and the enemies' weakening he was glad that the Trade Union Congress had negatived the Stockholm Conference. Their resolution was a wise one.

LABOUR AND PEACE TERMS.

The influence of Labour should be felt in a statement of peace terms but first Labour must make up its mind as to what it wanted in common with Labour of the Allied countries. He hoped there would be an end of diplomatic relations as illustrated in the Kaiser-Tsar telegrams. He had been mistaken in the belief that the German democracy would have prevented the war but the Social Democrats in the Reichstag were the rotten reeds. At present there was no change in the German war-spirit. Germany's demands were only becoming less with the increasing powers of the Allies. Peace by negotiation to-day would be a snare and a delusion. The first step towards peace was for Germany to evacuate Belgium and make reparation for her misdeeds.

NEW GERMAN PATRIOTIC PARTY.

MERELY A NEW METAMORPHOSIS OF PAN-GERMANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 10.
Recd. 12-55 a.m., Sept. 12.

The "Vorwaerts" states that the new patriotic party is merely a new metamorphosis of Pan-Germans, and thinks that it signifies growing nervousness.

FIRM ITALIAN STAND.

BOOTY CAPTURED SINCE BEGINNING OF BATTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 7 a.m., Sept. 11.

An Italian official communiqué says:—The attack on our positions at Monte-Granuda and Cueltarond failed. Our pressure continues north-east of Gorizia. The booty captured since the battle began includes 145 guns, 94 trenchmortars, 322 machineguns and 11,196 rifles.

STRAITS FEDERAL COUNCIL.

PASSED FIRST READING OF MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SINGAPORE, Sept. 10.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Sept. 11.

The Federal Council has passed the first reading of the Bill enabling Class A men to volunteer for the front and also providing for the establishment of a tribunal to provide passages and bar actions for a breach of contract.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

ACREAGE LIMITED BY A DECREE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 10.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Sept. 11.

A decree limits the cotton acreage to one-third of the whole cultivable area of Egypt to encourage cereal growing, leaving about two hundred thousand feddans under cotton.

AMERICA'S WAR TAX BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Sept. 11.

The Senate has passed the War Tax Bill providing for the levy of nearly 2,400 million dollars, compared with 1,800 million as passed by the House of Representatives. The Bill now returns to the House.

RACING AT POONA.

VERGE WINS THE GANESH-KIND PLATE.

MEDALLION THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.

DURBAN'S EASY VICTORY.

A DAY OF BAD STARTS.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 11.

An interesting card of seven events, in which large fields ran throughout, except in the Wanowrie Plate, was the feature of the third day of the Poona Races yesterday. The attendance was large owing to the holiday which enabled a large number of people from Bombay to be present. It was a clear day but hot and uncomfortable. The fine card provided was spoilt by the bad starts which were a feature of yesterday's racing. Actually in one race, the Lamington Plate, which was in the first instance won by Verres, the race was declared void, and had to be run off when Triple Alliance, who came second on the first occasion, won from Verres. This *contre temps* delayed the race and caused much inconvenience to people who had to catch the first special. Needless to say that everybody was indignant at these series of misfortune at the starting gate. It is to be hoped that better care will be exercised in future to avoid these blunders. There were many upsets due to these bad startings. Union Jack should have won the Cecil Gray Plate. He was badly left at the post but covered ground and was only beaten by a neck. The most important event of the day was the Ganeshkind Plate which was won by Verge the property of Mr. Goculdass' trio. It was a bad day for the public. The honours of the evening were divided among Bowley who won two, Flynn one, Harrison one, Huxley, Hardy and Ruiz the rest.

The Visitors' Plate was won by Andoversford owned by Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie who are at present enjoying a spell of good luck. This horse by Andover—Monsine, like his stable companion Aquatint, has no English record. He came third in the Lincoln Plate a few days ago and was expected to win this race easily. Servian ran up to his form and so did Haven off Rest in spite of his weight. Durban, after the manner he ran behind Tamooz in the Arab Pony Derby, was strongly fancied for the Wanowrie Plate Red Cross and Zaki Pasha found the distance not to their liking. Zaki will do well in a six furlong race. Ace of royals ran well and will surely win a race before long.

The most important event of the day was won, as expected by Verge, one of Mr. Goculdass' trio and Salandra disappointed a large following who expected him to show better. He seems to be short of work yet—Tootsie led most of the way and also disappointed a considerable number of backers. Vanity Box was heavily backed but failed to secure place. Kinsale won the Baronet Plate in great style followed by his stable companion, while Screamer with his heavy weight was a bad third. Sugar Loaf who ran well in Bombay last season seems to be still off colour.

The last race of the day was won by the aged Tajilmulook carrying a decent weight. He defeated a poor class this time. It is surprising how this old horse has the go in him yet. He won in fine style from Nizam-ul-Mulk who carried top weight. Osprey was the favourite but was never in the picture. One wonders what is wrong with this animal.

Our handicapper is rightly recognized by all as a most skilful person in the performance of his duties. We seldom find fault with his clever handling of the weights. At times however, one notices a lapse or so. For instance, in the Assaye Plate on the 1st of September last we found Przemayl, running in a 5 furlong race, carrying 8st. when he raced third to Servian, and Fine Trout. Yesterday in the Visitors' Plate, almost in the same company, as in the Assaye Plate, he carried 6.9, a big drop within a few days. On the other hand we find Screamer, who has done nothing since he has come to this country, except winning a mile and half race at Calcutta last year, still handicapped at 9.12 though he ran very disappointingly throughout the Bombay races last season and has four times this season at Poona. His only effort has been to place third, 4 lengths behind Thunder, when carrying 9st. in the Mahableshwar Plate and yesterday in the Baronet Plate. One cannot help thinking that this horse is still severely punished for his erstwhile performances in England. Another horse who we think is not treated generously is Joyous Gard This animal has done nothing yet in India.

Details:—

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.
Mr. Syed Rashid's MEDALLION, 8-7, Bowley 1
Mr. A. S. Omer's UNION JACK, 9-6, Japeth 2
Mr. H. W. Dixon's BILL BAILEY, 7-13, Lynch 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s NATAL, 8-7, Collis 4
Did not run: Four Aces, California.
The Race.—The start was very poor and when they had settled down Bill Bailey went in front with a two length lead followed by Natal and Medallion. This was the order until the turn when Medallion improved his position by taking the rails. Natal was done with, and Union Jack who was far behind came up with a strong rush, on the outside, he displaced Bill Bailey for second honours and lost after a vigorous challenge to Medallion, who won by a head, ½ lenth; ½ length.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 50-8. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 18, and Rs. 150-8.
Time:—1m. 24⅘secs.
Trainer:—Owner.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's ANDOVERSFORD, 7-9, Harrison 1
Mr. Pitt's SERVIAN, 9-1, Huxley 2
Mr. Pitt's HAVEN OF REST, 9-12, Ruiz. 3
Mr. J. S. Love's KITTY O'HARA, 7-12, Vincent 4*
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's CONDESCURE, 7-1, Japeth 4*
*Dead heat.
The Race.—From an indifferent start Andoversford shot out with Candescure, Kitty O'Hara and Haven of Rest in close attendance. Before they came to the turn they were joined by Servian. In the straight Servian challenged Andoversford but the latter lasted to win by a neck. Haven of Rest secured third place by ½ a length from Kitty O'Hara and Candescure who dead heated for fourth place ½ length behind.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 32-8. Places Rs. 19-8, Rs. 38-8 and Rs. 36.
Time:—1m. 17⅘secs.
Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE WANORIE PLATE.
Mr. Hammond's DURBAN, 8-1, Bowley... 1
Mr. A. Nanjee's ACE OF ROYALS, 8-9, Buckley 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's TAMOOZ, 9-5, Ruiz... 3
Mr. S. A. Wahed's PEACE MAKER, 8-8, Rose 4
The Race.—From a level send off Zaki Pasha was first ahead with Red Cross and Durban on his heels. This order was preserved till before the second stand when Zaki and Red Cross shot their bolts. Durban then assumed command and went away an easy winner by 2½ lengths. Ace of Royals, Tamooz and Peace Maker raced for places Ace of Royals was second 1½ lengths in front of Tamooz, 2 lengths separated third and fourth.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 96-8, and Rs. 20-8.
Time:—1m. 39secs.
Trainer:—Goolam Ali.

THE GANESHKIND PLATE.
Mr. M. Goculdass's VERGE, 8-12, Flynn. 1
Messrs. Guthrie and Stewart's TOOTSIE, 7-10, Harrison 2
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' PASTIME, 8-6, Ruiz. 3
Messrs. Skelton and Ouchey's LLANGEINOR, 7-13, Collis 4
Did not run:—Radiant, Lady Muriel.
The Race.—After a series of false starts they were eventually sent away when Tootsie shot out with Verge and Pastime as his nearest attendants. Llangeinor followed far behind. This order was preserved till before the second stand when Verge drew level with Tootsie and then went away to win comfortably by ¾ of a length. Pastime was third, a neck behind, 1½ lengths between third and fourth.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 23-8. Places Rs. 31, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17-8.
Time:—1m. 14secs.
Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE BURNETT PLATTE.
Mr. R. R. S.'s KINSALE, 8-9, Hardy..... 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s CYANITE, 7-11, Collis..... 2
Miss H. F. Petits' SCREAMER, 9-12, Bowley 3
Mr. D. B. Captain's SUGAR LOAF, 8-7, Rose 4
Did not run:—Philanthropist.
The Race.—As soon as the tapes were released Vidi jumped out, followed by Cyanite Joyous Guard and Yuan. Joyous Guard and Yuan collapsed when they had reached the six furlongs and Vidi and Yuan maintained their positions till the second furlongs when Kinsale and Cyanite took over command with Sugar Loaf near by. Cyanite entered the straight first and looked as if he had the advantage until he was challenged by his stable companion Kinsale who won by ¾ of a length Screamer secured third place, 1½ behind Cyanite, neck third and fourth.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 48, Rs. 17 and Rs. 30.
Time:—2m. 11secs.
Trainer:—Byramji Rustomjee.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.
Mr. Sorajbji Rustomjee's TRIPLE ALLIANCE, 9-12, Ruiz 1
Mr. J. S. Love's VERRES, 7-9, Vincent... 2
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's MARGREEN, 6-11 cd. 7-9, Rose 3
Major Sir G. Beaumont's DORIAN, 7-8, Mitchell 4
Did not run:—Romanisque.
The Race:—The race was run again after it had been run once owing to the first race being declared "no race" on account of a bad start. This start was no better and when they had been dispatched Triple Alliance was first out hotly pursued by Virres and Dorian, Margreen joined the company before the turn. Triple Alliance was never headed and won comfortably by ¾ a length from Verres, 3 lengths second and third, Margreen displaced Dorian for third place by a head.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 73. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 56 and Rs. 18.
Time:—1m. 3secs.
Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' TAJILMULOOK, 8-10, Husely 1
Mr. F. M. Garda's NIZAM-UL-MULK, 9-12, Pullin 2
Mr. Towfik Esmail's AJMER, 7-12, Mitchell 3
Mr. Heath's MAKBUL, 8-3, Bowley..... 4
Did not run:—Investment, Black Ivory.
The Race:—As soon as the field was sent away Ajmer went in front in company with Nizam-ul-Mulk, Tajilmulook and Makbul. Tajilmulook gradually improved his position and joined the leader; before the second stand Tajilmulook left the field to win easily by 1¾ length. Nizam-ul-Mulk with a strong rush displaced Ajmer for second place by a neck. 2 lengths third and fourth.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 168. Places Rs. 46-8, Rs. 24-8 and Rs. 34.
Time:—1m. 39⅘secs.
Trainer:—A. Hoyt.

CALCUTTA RUGBY CUP COMPETITION.

MIDDLESEX BEAT SOMMERSETS BY EIGHT POINTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

The Calcutta Rugby Cup competition opened to-day, the weather conditions being ideal. The only match of the evening, Middlesex v. Somersets, was played on the Calcutta F. C. ground and attarcted a fairly a large gathering. After a contested game, the Middlesex won by eight points the scores being a goal and two tries to a try.

CRICKET IN KASHMIR.

(From a Correspondent.)

SRINAGAR, Sept. 7.

A two days' cricket match was played at Shinagar, between the Maharaja of Kashmir's team and the European visitors and resulted in a win for the former team by 200 runs, The visitors won the toss, and sent in Maharaja's XI to bat first and scored 334 runs. Out of this total, Mr. A. H. Mehta, the famous Parsee Bowler, played a most brilliant and attractive innings of 77 runs. Other contributors were, Sarda Ram 86, Massey 68 and Buxey Ram 54. Visitors scored only 134, out of this total Lieut. Kennedy made 24, and Capt. Watson 18. Only an innings was played.

ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

GERMAN ADMSSSION OF REVERSES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Sept. 11.

A wireless German official message says: The English pressed us back at Hargicourt and Villeret. We regained the former position. Our advance guards retreated before the French north-westward of Lake Malik.

During August sixty-four of our aeroplanes were missing and four balloons were brought down.

MR. SHAFI'S PROPOSAL.

DEPRECATED BY THE PUNJAB PRESS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 10.

Commenting on the proposed resolution to be moved by the Hon Mian Muhammad Shafi at Wednesday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council the "Punjabee" in the course of a leading article deprecates Mr. Shafi's action because the time he has chosen is singularly inopportune. It says:—"Mr. Shafi speaks only for himself. How can the Government of India express an opinion regarding a fragmentary proposal like this, when the whole question of Indian policy is under consideration by a superior authority."

The paper adds: "It seems that Mr. Shafi's one anxiety is to undo the good and valuable work done by the Congress and the Moslem League. We have no doubt the people of this Province will condemn this attempt in the strongest and most emphatic terms."

PUBLIC OPINION OPPOSED TO THE RESOLUTION.

The "Tribune" writes:—We entirely fail to see the necessity of this "recommendation" on behalf of one Province and at a time when a comprehensive scheme of reforms for the entire country is under consideration unless it be the desire of some one that this province should be isolated from the rest of the country and make it the Ulster of India. It is sheer waste of time to raise this question in the Council on the present occasion, especially after having known what Lord Islington as Under Secretary has already stated about provincial autonomy. Public opinion in the Punjab is totally opposed to the resolution and entirely disapproved of attempts, whether official or unofficial, to isolate the Punjab from the rest of India.

"EASTERN CHRONICLE" SUSPENDS PUBLICATION.

DUE TO ORDER ON ACCEPTANCE OF SECURITY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

A correspondent states that the "Eastern Chronicle," the Home Rule League organ of Sylhet has suspended publication. It is owned by a joint stock company floated in 1913. The paper was started with a security deposit of Rs. 2,000, in promissory notes endorsed by the Secretary of the Joint Stock Company. Three years after that on the 27th August last, the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet passed orders directing the company not to use their printing press till the public debt office accepts promissory notes as legally endorsed in favour of the Deputy Commissioner. The result of the order is the suspension of publication of the "Eastern Chronicle."

A HINDU-MAHOMEDAN DISPUTE.

TENSION IN BARSI TOWN.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 10.

Trouble seems to have arisen between the Mahomedans and Hindus of Barsi Town near Sholapur, on account of the latter community playing music while their processions pass in front of the local Mahomedan musjid. As the Mahomedans refused to permit this, the local Hindus refused to have dealings with the Mahomedans and for two days feelings were in a strained condition, Hindu shopkeepers refusing to serve Mahomedan customers. The authorities then intervened and brought about a temporary settlement of differences. Several leading gentlemen of the Mahomedan community in Poona are leaving at once for Barsi in order to bring about a proper settlement of the matters in dispute.

MR. JAMNADAS AT COIMBATORE.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME FROM GUJRATI RESIDENTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

COIMBATORE, Sept. 11.

The Gujarati residents of Coimbatore, Tirupur, Pohachi and other places, numbering over two hundred, assembled this afternoon at Coimbatore to present a welcome address to Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas. In reply Mr. Jamnadass thanked them for their reception and exhorted them to dedicate themselves, their work and their earnings to the service of Mother India. He asked them to remember that whatever their avocations and religious faiths, they are all children of India. "Pansupari" and rosewater were then distributed and the proceedings terminated. Mr. Jamnadas left Coimbatore for Bombay to-day.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	On 10-9-17 Rs.	Up to Date Rs.
War Loan	..	3,54,850
War Bonds ..	800	12,23,675
Cash Certificates..	5,439-4	20,66,389-12

THE LUXBURG REVELATIONS.

(Continued from page 7.)

Las Palmas is officially denied. The Government accepted no German proposal on the subject of navigation of Argentine ships.

ANGRY AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS.

EXPLANATION DEMANDED FROM SWEDISH GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.
Recd. 12-55 a.m., Sept. 12.

German-American newspapers are very vexed at the fresh exposure of German diplomatic methods. The "Herald" denounces the German diplomatic asses who are continually projecting themselves into publicity.

The "New Yorker Staats-Zeitung" describes Luxburg's advice to his government as monstrous.

The New York "Evening Post" says the question whether Sweden is the secret ally of Germany is serious and must be answered immediately.

The "Globe" says the United States wold be glad to confine itself to action against the Swedish Government, but cannot because the Swedish people are suffering like the Germans from the faults of their rulers.

SWEDISH DISCLOSURES.

NO ACTION CONTEMPLATED BY ALLIES,

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 7 a.m., Sept. 11.

Reuter learns that no action is contemplated by the Allies regarding the Swedish disclosures. It is not a question of quarrel of the Allies with the Swedish people, who are expected strongly to disavow what has happened. It is hoped that the Swedish Government will take an early opportunity of explaining the affair. It is well-known that there is a small militarist group in Sweden who might approve such behaviour as has occurred, but it is confidently expected that the bulk of the Swedish people will share the view of the world at large of the iniquitous and barbarous intrigues of Germany.

LUXBURG—LATE GERMAN CONSUL OF CALCUTTA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 7 a.m., Sept. 11.

The "Daily Express" says that Count Luxburg was formerly German consul in Calcutta.

SAVINGS OF SCHOOL BOYS.

GOVERNMENT SCHEME TO INDUCE INVESTMENT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

In the course of a circular letter to Local Governments and Administrations the Government of India state that they have had under consideration the desirability of initiating some scheme by which opportunity might be given to school pupils and college students to invest their small savings in Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates. By this means students would be enabled to feel that they were participating in rendering financial assistance towards the conduct of the present war and the idea of India as a portion of the British Empire would thus be brought home to them. Secondly, such a scheme would be likely to inculcate habits of thrift, and it is hoped that once this habit is formed, the purchase of such Certificates or the deposit of small savings in the post office savings bank may be continued after the end of the war.

There appear to be three methods by which pupils and students might conveniently make such investments. The first would be suitable for large institutions where the purchase of Certificates of a higher ultimate value than Rs. 10 might be expected or for organised educational authorities with many institutions under their management. The second would be suitable for cases where only small sums could be collected and for small institutions such as middle and even primary schools. The third method would be applicable in all cases.

The first method is of transfer of certificates by educational authorities to students. An educational authority, such as a local or a municipal board, a university or the governing body of an institution, may invest in Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates and invite students to apply for such certificates on payment of the necessary instalments spread over one or more years.

The second method is purchase by subscription cards. Small amounts saved by any student from time to time may be handed ever to the headmaster of the institution, who will make an entry upon a card in form 2 attached to this communication. The card would be kept by the student. When the savings of any individual student as indicated by the headmaster's entries on the card amount to Rs. 7-12-0 the headmaster will purchase a cash certificate on behalf of the student by withdrawal of a corresponding sum from the savings bank account.

The third method is of cash certificates as prizes. It is understood that at many educational institutions in India the students have voluntarily foregone their prizes and have received instead documents suitably inscribed, the money which would have gone on the purchase of books having been subscribed to the Imperial Indian Relief or other similar funds. Any such arrangement must be regarded as highly creditable. It is suggested as an alternative to this arrangement that cash certificates might be purchased for students who win prizes.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

PUNJAB APPEAL FOR EXTENSION OF PERIOD OF ENLISTMENT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The Hon. Rai Bahadur Bakshi Sohan Lal and Dr. Maharaj Krishna Kapur, President and Secretary respectively of the Punjab Central Committee of the Indian Defence Force, were granted the privilege of an interview by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India at the Army Headquarters, Simla, on Friday the 7th September. His Excellency cordially received the representatives of the Punjab Central Committee and was pleased to give a sympathetic and patient hearing for more than half an hour. The gentleman above named laid before his Excellency a statement regarding the progress of the Indian Defence Force movement in the Punjab and prayed that his Excellency may graciously move for the extension of the period of enlistment in the Imperial Legislative Council, in order to enable the people of the Punjab to make up the required number of 1,000 and that in the meantime his Excellency may be pleased to issue orders to the effect that necessary steps be taken at once to train about 700 men, who have offered themselves for enlistment before the 28th August when the list was closed on the expiry of the limit allowed by Act 111 of 1917.

In reply his Excellency was pleased to observe that he was much impressed by the earnestness and zeal with which the work had been done in the Punjab during the latter period, and while his Excellency expressed entire sympathy with the desire for extension, he regretted that the question of extension being a matter requiring fresh legislation by the Imperial Council, he could not hold out hopes of success Nevertheless his Excellency was pleased to say that orders will shortly be issued to form a company of the men whose offers had been received within the time limit prescribed by law.

MADRAS RECRUITS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 10.

Further details are now to hand of the recruitment for the Indian section of the Indian Defence Force which closed on the 28th August. 1,749 applications have already been received, but it is expected that after medical examination only 500 or at most 750 will be available for enrolment. Training is expected to commence next month.

A BOMB IN I. D. F. CIRCLES.

"PIONEER" ON NEW AMALGAMATION SCHEME.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 11.

The "Pioneer" writes:—Something in the nature of a bomb has been burst in I.D.F. circles in Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Allahabad, by the sudden announcement of a new scheme of amalgamation, which makes the three separate corps into one battalion, cuts down the professional military element to a minimum, establishes the headquarters of the new unit at Lucknow, sweeps away two of the present C. O.'s and sets up a third to act as guide, comforter, and friend to the Corps, with whose needs he is not and cannot possibly be properly acquainted. The scheme may result ultimately in considerable economies, but it is as well that it should be recognised by those responsible for the future of the I.D.F. that the European community in India did not make a willing sacrifice of time, money and convenience merely for the sake of giving Government an opportunity of effecting savings over its citizen force. There would not have been the same cheerful acceptance of burdens had the impression got abroad that military efficiency was not the main ideal the creators of the I.D.F. had before them. There must be no playing with the I.D.F. as there was with the old Volunteers.

"WE DO NOT WANT HOME RULE."

TUTICORIN MUSLIM LEAGUE'S MESSAGE TO LORD PENTLAND.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

A public meeting of the Muslim League was held on the 8th instant at Tuticorin, Khan Sahib S. K. Mohidean Kadisa Marakkayar, President of the League, in the chair. After prayers were offered for the success of British arms and for the long life of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress and for all members of the Royal family, the chairman made a speech, in the course of which he pointed out that the British Government were fighting with formidable enemies. A large number of Indians, headed by Brahmins were embarrassing the British Raj by asking for Home Rule. He characterised the so-called Home Rulers as a company of people who were working for selfish interests and for their own advancement. He exhorted the Mahomedans to be loyal to the Government and not to join the Home Rule League.

He then asked for votes and all Mahomedans to a man cried out, "We do not want Home Rule." The chairman at once despatched a telegram to Lord Pentland in the following words:—"All Tuticorin Moslems in public meeting held passed a resolution as loyal citizens of British Raj expressing condemnation of Home Rule movement and thus standing aloof from it."

CONGRESS CONTRETEMPS.

MR. N. M. SAMARTH'S PROPOSAL.

SUGGESTED CHANGE OF VENUE.

Mr. N. M. Samarth, member of the All-India Congress Committee, has sent the following letter to the General Secretaries of the Indian National Congress giving notice of a motion to be brought by him at the forthcoming sessions of the All-India Congress Committee at Allahabad:—

Bombay, 11th September, 1917.

To the General Secretaries, Indian National Congress, Madras.

Dear Sirs,—I hereby give notice that in the best interests of the Congress and in order to avoid discussion, which is likely to be unpleasant and acrimonious, on the differences in the Reception Committee at Calcutta and to avoid, if possible, a continuance of the strained relations between the two parties there, I shall move the following propositions before item No. 3 in the agenda of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to be held at Allahabad on October 6th, 1917, is taken up for consideration:—

1. That having regard to the serious difficulties which have arisen at Calcutta and to other contingencies of a like nature which the holding of the next Congress there is bound to lead to, it is necessary or desirable to change the venue of the next Congress in accordance with Article III Clause (d) of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress Organisation.

2. That the venue be changed to Madras, but if Madras is unwilling or unable to hold the next session of the Congress or it is otherwise deemed undesirable to hold it there, the venue be changed to Bombay.

3. That if the venue be changed to Bombay, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya be elected President and in any other case, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar be elected President of the ensuing Congress.

I have the honour to be,
Dear Sirs,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) N. M. SAMARTH,
Member, All-India Congress, Committee.

HOME RULE FLAG CASE.

MAGISTRATE CONFIRMS EX-PARTE ORDER

(Associated Press.)

COIMBATORE, Sept. 11.

The District Magistrate passed orders in the Home Rule flag case, confirming the *ex parte* order passed by him before and modified the order on the public by making it applicable to individuals.

PLEADER AND PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

POONAMALLE CASE REFERRED TO HIGH COURT.

(Associated Press.)

CHINGLEPUT, Sept. 10.

A notice issued by the magistrate on the 4th instant on Mr. M. Venkatachala Iyer, pleader, Poonamallee under the Legal Practitioner's Act for adoption of passive resistance, came on for hearing yesterday. On the representation of the vakil that the matter was being referred to the High Court and pending their orders, the District Magistrate adjourned the case *sine die*.

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

A revision petition was argued to-day before the Chief Justice, Justices Bakewell and Kumaraswamy Sastri by K. Srinivasa Iyengar against the recent order of the Chingleput District Magistrate under the Legal Practitioners' Act calling upon Mr. Venkatachala Iyer, pleader, to show cause why he should not be suspended. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar contended that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to take steps towards the suspension of a pleader until charges were duly framed and inquiry by the Magistrate in respect of the charges were over.

The Chief Justice observed that from the facts of the case it was possible that the District Magistrate might drop the whole proceedings and pass no orders. Their Lordships admitted the petition and issued a notice to the District Magistrate to show cause why his notice to the pleader should not be quashed as not being in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Practitioners' Act.

SOUTH-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

REPUDIATION OF ITS CLAIMS TO REPRESENT NON-BRAHMINS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

Non-Brahmins of Gobichettipoliam assembled in a meeting have resolved as follows:—"We rejoice at Mr. Montagu's visit and support the Lucknow Congress reform scheme and declare that the South Indian Peoples' Association is not representative of non-Brahmins. We repudiate its views."

Official and Personal

His Excellency attended the Bombay Engineering Congress, on Monday morning.

His Excellency attended the Girl Guides' Demonstration at the Gymkhana Club on Monday afternoon.

Sir Ali Imam took his seat on the Patna High Court Bench yesterday. Speeches of welcome were delivered by the representatives of the Bar.

NOTICE
The Empire Tobacco Co.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTES DEPOT.
(Opp. FLORA FOUNTAIN)
41, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Do you wish to know what the ANNAPURNA COOKER has done for the kitchen?
Write a card to:—
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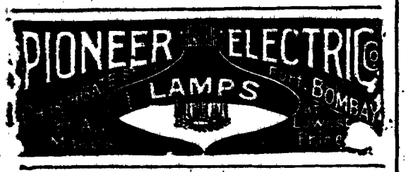

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LATE MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

MEMORIAL MEETING AT CAXTON HALL.

A LIFE-LONG COLLEAGUE'S GLOWING TRIBUTE.

A meeting of the Indian residents in London and British sympathisers was held on Tuesday afternoon last, July 31, at Caxton Hall, Westminster, to express the sense of the loss which India and her people, no less than the Empire, has sustained by the death of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., presided, and among those present were Sir Herbert Roberts, Bart., M.P., Sir Abbas Ali Baig, K.C.I.E., and Lady Abbas Ali Baig, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E., Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P., the Rev. Dr. John Clifford, Mr. C. E. Maurice, Mrs. H. Bradlaugh Bonner, Mrs. Bhola Nauth, Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, Mr. S. H. Swinny, Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E., Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, Mr. J. B. Pennington, Mr. S. Digby, C.I.E., Mr. Frank Birdwood, Mr. W. Douglas Hall, Mr. F. Grubb, Mr. F. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Sen, Mr. J. M. Parikh, Mr. Bhagwandin Dube, Mr. E. Dalgado, Mr. and Mrs. S. Saklatwala, Dr. S. A. Kapadia, Mr. M. H. Ispahani, Mr. A. S. M. Anik, and Mr. K. P. Mehta.

Other representative men and women who had joined the organising committee included Lord Lamington, Lord Sydenham, Sir William Barton, M.P., Mr. T. J. Bennett, C.I.E., Sir William Bull, M.P., Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., Sir Henry Dalziel, M.P., Mr. T. Hart-Davies, Sir John Jardine, Bart., M.P., Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K.C.I.E., Mr. H. W. Nevinson, Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, Sir Ratan and Lady Tata, Mr. H. G. Wells, and Mr. A. J. Wilson.

Letters expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting were received from Lord Reay, the Rt. Hon. Thomas Burt, M.P., Mr. Montagu (Secretary of State for India), the Solicitor-General (Sir Gordon Hewart, K.C., M.P.), Mr. H. M. Hyndman, Mrs. W. S. Caine, Dr. V. H. Rutherford, Judge Mackarness, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., Dr. G. B. Clark, and Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, C.I.C.C.

LETTER FROM LORD REAY.

Lord Reay wrote from Ottery, St. Mary: "I much regret that I cannot attend the meeting which will place on record the high esteem in which the late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was held. I had the greatest regard for his patriotism, for his single-minded devotion to the development of all the best elements in India. He was a loyal subject of the Emperor. He formed an independent judgment on the various subjects with which he had to deal. He has left an example to his countrymen which they will do well to follow. Among my recollections my friendly relations with him are pleasant. I cordially join in any tribute of respect which will be moved and adopted at the meeting." It was during Lord Reay's governorship of Bombay that Mr. Naoroji was nominated in 1885 to a seat on the Legislative Council of the Presidency.

Mr. Hyndman wrote that, if he had been able to be present, he would not have adopted a sorrowful tone. Such a career as that of Mr. Naoroji was not an occasion for grief. They could rejoice at the splendid and unforgettable work which he had done for India during a period of at least seventy years. It was a fine record, and a glorious example to young Indians who might hope to witness the emancipation of Hindustan.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Sir William Wedderburn, in opening the proceedings, said that Mother India was mourning the loss of her most dearly cherished son; and they, in this distant isle of the West, were met to add the tribute of their love and admiration for their saintly friend, whose memory would ever remain bright in the history of humanity. India, from ancient times, had been the home of saints and sages, and they might rejoice that the type was not extinct. Even in this iron age of the world India had not been without her saints, for Dadabhai Naoroji had been with them; and he might well be called the Saint and Rishi of Modern India. He was the author of India's new aspirations and the spiritual father of worthy disciples, Mahadeo Govind Ranade and Gopal Krishna Gokhale. Now, just the same as in ancient times, the accepted Indian ideals were service and sacrifice. But as the poet had said, "The old order changeth, and yields place to new." Dadabhai Naoroji fulfilled the ancient ideals, not in the forest and the desert, but in the workaday world, taking his part in the strenuous, active life of modern times. Thus it came about that his selfless devotion had been a binding link between India and England realising the high ideals of the East in the toilsome, half-articulate strivings of the West towards freedom and human happiness. He was very glad to see before him that afternoon so many of the younger generation of his Indian friends. The present occasion was a solemn one, for they had to ask themselves how best they could do honour to the memory of the revered friend who had just passed away. Surely it was by learning from his wisdom, by following in his footsteps, by binding together the hearts of India and of England. Let them strive to take to themselves his qualities of unselfishness, industry, high integrity, courage, guided and informed by sweet reasonableness. Thus they might hope that the noble and peaceful ideals of India might prevail over the fierce passions by which the world was now torn. In the life of Dadabhai Naoroji were embodied Faith, Hope, and Charity: Faith in the ultimate triumph of right and justice; Hope—assured hope—of the future happiness of India; and Charity—that is, loving sympathy with the suffering and sorrows of men and women in every region of the earth.

SIR HERBERT ROBERTS.

Sir Herbert Roberts, M.P., then moved: "That this meeting desires to express its profound sorrow and its sense of the irreparable loss caused by the death of the late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, LL.D., who in the course of an eventful career, extending over the long period of nearly three-quarters of a century, had rendered in manifold ways supreme service in promoting the political, educational, and social amelioration of the people of India, who had been the first among her public men to claim for them the fulfilment of their rights and privileges as citizens of the British Empire, so as to bind them in firmer allegiance to the Crown; and who, by dint of such patriotic labours as well as the noble qualities of his head and heart, had won in an unexampled degree the love and admiration of all his countrymen as well as of his numerous British friends." He was, he said, one of the few members now sitting in the House of Commons who during the years 1892 to 1895 had the privilege of working side by side with Mr. Naoroji, and without a shadow of hesitation he declared that no better or more patriotic representative of India could be found, so absolutely devoted was he to the cause of India. Mr. Naoroji always took a leading and effective part in India debates in the House, and it was a great personal disappointment when he ceased to be a member. But he never murmured; there was no bitterness or looking back on his part. His constant service to secure the welfare of India was continued, and he was sure that, when the history of the last fifty years came to be written, a first place would have to be given to the man whose death they were mourning that day, for his achievements on behalf not only of India but also of this country and of the Empire as a whole. (Cheers.) There were two lessons to be learned from the unique work of Mr. Naoroji. The first was the power of personality. Here they had a man of weak physique, and not gifted with those qualities which contribute so much to a powerful personality, who by dint of character, by his love of all that was just, pure, honest and true was enabled to secure for himself a place in the hearts of the people. The second lesson was the power of patriotism. He banished self entirely, and devoted himself to his work for the welfare of his country, and by his persistent and courageous advocacy, in sunshine and in storm, in the teeth of every possible difficulty, and in the face of many disappointments, he achieved much. He had passed away, but before his death the dawn of his hopes had begun to appear. India had demonstrated her right to fuller citizenship in the Empire, and he was certain that, whatever might be the developments of the immediate future, it would be, so far as India was concerned, bright and prosperous future. (Cheers.) In it no one would loom more largely or more nobly than the man whose death was lamented by so many friends in this country, as well as throughout the length and breadth of India.

SIR ABBAS ALI BAIG.

Sir Abbas Ali Baig, K.C.I.E., seconded the resolution. The loss of men such as Mr. Naoroji, Mr. Gokhale, and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in quick succession, at a moment when India was passing through one of the most momentous periods in her chequered career, was indeed grievous, but it was some consolation to reflect that Mr. Naoroji was granted a life so prolonged beyond the ordinary mortal span that he lived not only to see the seed he had sown germinate, but had been enabled to watch the vigorous growth of the plant which was now reaching the stage at which it might be expected to bear good fruit, for the benefit not only of India but of the whole Empire. He was one of the great pioneers whose acts and thoughts were carrying India forward towards a higher destiny in the scheme of the British Empire. As a teacher of youth, as a political thinker, and as an earnest worker in the cause of national advancement he exercised a profound influence over generations of publicists and politicians, the result of which was now seen in the rally of the educated classes around the Imperial standard for upholding the cause of justice, righteousness, and freedom, which was so dear to his heart. He would like to remind them of the purity and simplicity of Mr. Naoroji's life and of the purposeful strength of his character as well as his perseverance in the face of disheartening difficulties. His sincerity, his earnestness, his patriotism, and his self-sacrifice gave him a unique and unequalled place in the love, esteem, and veneration of his fellow-countrymen.

DR. CLIFFORD.

The Rev. Dr. Clifford said that it was his personal acquaintance with Mr. Naoroji which deepened his sympathies and gave him a passion for Indian emancipation and development. They were often told the East and the West could not meet, but Mr. Naoroji, while retaining his full Eastern sympathies, was enabled to bring them to the West and make them the property of the people there. He conferred great blessings and very considerable advantage not only on India but upon the people of the West among whom he lived and worked. His was a long life crowded with usefulness, and the world had cause to be thankful for the career of such a man—such a worker and such a hero. (Cheers.).

MR. YUSUF ALI.

Mr. A. Yusuf Ali referred to the persistency with which Mr. Naoroji advocated the cause of his country and the chivalry with which he fought the good fight. It could be said of few men, as it could be said of him, that after such a long life of strenuous warfare, they left no personal enemy behind. His life was an inspiration for the young men who followed him. In a well-known book they were told that the Ganges had only seven shrines, but the life of a good man or good woman found a shrine in millions of hearts. Mr. Naoroji by his life's work had enshrined himself in the hearts of 315 millions of their fellow-countrymen. (Cheers.)

MR. S. H. SWINNY.

Mr. S. H. Swinny dwelt upon his personal relationship to Mr. Naoroji in his political career in this country, declaring that no man could have more completely banished self in his anxiety for his country's good.

MR. J. M. PARIKH.

Mr. J. M. Parikh recalled the activities of Mr. Naoroji in connexion with the organisation of young Indians in London and his punctual attendance at their fortnightly meetings from 1892 onwards. Today in the public life of India they would find hundreds of young men trained by Mr. Naoroji and working on the lines which he inculcated. Undaunted by temporary failure, he continued his good work. When he lost his seat in Parliament his first words on meeting his friends were: "Never mind what has happened. Let us look to the future and try and see whether I can get into the House of Commons again." He regretted that they had not in the last few years been able to keep going the association in which Mr. Naoroji took so much interest. Let them realise that the best way to keep his memory fresh was to continue his good work. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was then put and carried in silence, the audience upstanding.

MR. CHARLES ROBERTS, M.P.

Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P., moved that a copy of the resolution should be communicated to the members of Mr. Naoroji's family, with an expression of the profound sympathy of the meeting to them in their irreparable loss. He said he was not in the House of Commons during the time Mr. Naoroji sat in Parliament, but it was not inappropriate that he should be present to pay his small tribute of respect and admiration for the great man. The impression made upon him by Mr. Naoroji's life's work was that he was constantly breaking down barriers and challenging difficulties. The fight for the admission of Indians to the public service was now almost forgotten, but they ought not to ignore the efforts and the qualities that were needed to gain that victory, which now seemed to them a part of the ordinary course of life. Then, again, there was the exclusion of Indians from commissions in the Army. He himself had never been brought into close personal contact with him. Yet when he read in the documents to be found in the archives of the India Office of Mr. Naoroji's attempt to secure the extension of Army commissions upon Indians in the Army, he could not but feel the utmost admiration. He, too, would bear testimony to the extraordinary persistency and the untiring and undaunted determination in the face of difficulties and obstacles which had brought such rich results for the life's work of this great man. Let his memory stimulate those he had left behind to great effort in the future.

Mr. B. Dube seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. N. C. Sen and Mr. Dalgado, and unanimously agreed to.

SIR MANCHERJEE BHOWNAGGREE.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, recognised the value of the sympathy expressed by that representative public meeting for the Parsee community, who had lost so much by the death of their illustrious compatriot, their brightest ornament, the man who personified the best characteristics of his race, whose unequalled patriotic services made them respected and loved by their fellow-countrymen as no other person had done. That loss was irreparable, and their deep sense of sorrow at it had been testified to in unmistakable terms at a special meeting held by them a few days ago. It was thought fitting that at this larger meeting prominence should be given for like testimony to be uttered by men of other nationalities and races, whose grief at the passing away of Dadabhai Naoroji would be equally poignant, and whose appreciation of the great patriot's work would at the same time be more eloquent and cosmopolitan. That object had been amply fulfilled that afternoon by the speeches to which they had listened, and by the tribute paid to the honoured memory of his life-long colleague by their distinguished Chairman. It would be a message of pride and consolation to the men and women of Dadabhai's race, and as one of them, as also on behalf of the organising committee of this meeting, representing the wider circle of those who bemoan his death, it was his privilege to thank Sir William Wedderburn for his presence in the chair. It had a special significance to all lovers of India. He remembered the time, half a century back, when Sir William and Dadabhai Naoroji began in Bombay their joint work of initiating the public of Western India in the endeavour, by constitutional means, to achieve that political status which was guaranteed to the people of India by repeated pledges and promises. That truly Imperial undertaking, carried on amid many difficulties and even disappointments, had before the death of Mr. Naoroji arrived at a considerable stage of achievement, which must have been a source of great consolation to him in his years of retirement. But much remained to be done, and he felt he could best express the obligation of the meeting to the Chairman, in the manner most agreeable to him, if he expressed the wish that he might long be spared to aid by his wise counsels, his mature experience, and his selfless devotion to the welfare of the people of India, in the fuller development of that work. (Cheers.)

Dr. Pollen seconded the vote of thanks, which was unanimously accorded and briefly acknowledged.

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DECK PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

STATEMENT BY ASSISTANT MANAGER OF B.I.S.N. CO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 10.

At the resumed sitting of the Deck Passengers' Committee to-day under the chairmanship of Mr. J. P. Hardiman, I.C.S., Mr. T. Hudson, Assistant Manager, B. I. S. N. Co., handed in a written statement dealing with the alleged grievances under eleven heads. With regard to the sale of tickets he considered that the arrangements were more than sufficient for normal times. In regard to inability to secure tickets, witness said that it was due to war conditions.

By inadequate tonnage at one time there were as many as 12,000 persons awaiting transport in Rangoon and the tonnage available being inadequate to deal with that number there was severe congestion. The situation had been aggravated by the Government prohibitting the advertisement of sailings resulting in a large number of coolies having to wait as long as two weeks before accommodation was made available for them. The matter was represented to the Police Commissioner and the Government had since February last erected large sheds.

Witness was authorised to say that the B. I. S. N. Company was quite prepared to subscribe largely towards the cost of the erection of a suitable shelter for passengers. After the war, when tonnage would be plentiful and the off-take of passengers regular, there should be no congestion as had been experienced. With regard to tickets sold in excess of accommodation witness said that with two exceptions when it was done for military purposes, in no cases had tickets been sold for steamer in excess of the number the Government permitted the steamers to carry. With regard to retailing of tickets there was no case of B. I. employes being accused of that charge. The complaint usually referred to touts and others in the vicinity of the ticket office, who send coolies, who were not *bona fide* passengers, to purchase tickets on their behalf which they subsequently resell.

With regard to insufficient time for embarkation, the time allowed was in accordance with the tidal conditions. But the ordinary time allowed was about three hours and in many cases six hours or more.

CHARGE OF BEATING PASSENGERS.

In respect of beating of passengers he had never witnessed indiscriminate beating as alleged by some witnesses. Only to prevent rush on the gangway and protect the weaker passengers and prevent serious accidents such as the weak being trampled over or passengers being precipitated into the river, witness had seen nothing in the nature of use of force. The Company's durwans were not allowed to use canes.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

With regard to doctors on passenger ships, witness said that the terms of the Native Passenger Shipping List did not compel the steamers engaged on the Calcutta, Madras and Coramandel lines to carry a doctor. But invariably the Company provided one. In regard to overcrowding on steamers, witness did not recollect any case of a steamer having carried more than the complement allowed by the Government. With regard to the grievance of want of latrine accommodation separate accommodation was provided for women in all cases. With regard to the carrying of cattle on passenger ships that was permitted by the Act subject to certain conditions, which were always carried out. With regard to the supply of drinking water on voyage, sufficient water was carried which would enable the steamer to give two-thousand passengers over ten gallons per head per day on a voyage. With regard to separate accommodation for women in the opinion of the witness, if that were given, it would necessarily have to be a complete seclusion of male passengers. Otherwise the system might lend itself to gross abuses.

With regard to intermediate accommodation, witness said that it was tried in 1911 on the newest boats, but the experiment was not a success. In connection with extortion by baggage coolies, a notice board was exhibited at every embarkation station informing passengers that coolies were provided by the company *gratis* for the purpose of handing over their baggage. He had no doubt that in spite of safeguards provided, passengers tipped the baggage coolies to secure preferential treatment over their fellow-passengers.

The enquiry is proceeding.

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SHOOTING TRAGEDY AT MEIKTILA.

SENTRY RUNS AMOK AND SHOOTS SIX COMRADES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

(Delayed in transmission.)

RANGOON, Sept. 9.

Much excitement was caused at Meiktila a few days ago by one of the Indian sentries at the Prisoners' Camp running amok, and before he could be stopped, shot six comrades, who were taken by surprise. Four died and two are in hospital. The immediate arrival on the scene of Major Sandeman and Lieut. Halliday restored order.

LAHORE BRIBERY CASE.

EX-SUB JUDGE SENT TO JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 10.

Mr. Hilton, I.C.S., Special Magistrate, Montgomery delivered judgement to-day in cases under 161 Penal Code in which Mr. Harshukhrai, bar.-at-law, lately a Sub-Judge was charged with having received illegal gratification as a motive for showing favour to parties in some cases pending before his court at Amritsar and Ambala. The accused was found guilty on three counts and sentenced to two years' one year's, and one year's, imprisonment respectively, sentences running concurrently.

This afternoon an application for bail was moved by Mr. Broadway, recently judge of the Chief Court before Justice Shadi Lal in the Chief Court, who after hearing counsel directed Mr. Harsukhrai, to be released on bail of Rs. 20,000.

CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS AGAINST WHOLE MUNICIPAL BOARD.

ORDER TO ATTACH MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

A Dinajpur correspondent sends the following:—The Sadar Munsiff of the 1st Court of Dinajpur has passed orders in the contempt of court proceedings against the chairman and vice-chairman, commissioners and officers of the Municipality for disobeying the order of temporary injunction restraining the municipal authorities from breaking barbed and bamboo fencing and cutting down cocoanut trees, pending the decision of a title suit which was instituted. As the municipal authorities had given notice under the Municipal Act for the removal of the fencing and the trees within 48 hours, on the ground of encroachment upon municipal land, the Court has absolved the chairman and others of personal liability, but has held that that there was negligence on their part in not taking proper care to communicate the order of the court, to the officers instructed to remove the fencing or to cut down trees. To ensure against further damage the court has passed orders of attachment of municipal building and adjoining lands providing that the order of attachment will be withdrawn on a deposit of cash security of Rs. 1,000.

The court in the course of a lengthy judgment has spoken of the people as utterly unfit for self-government, for which they have been crying in season and out of season.

RANGOON PORT TRUST.

SURPLUS IN REVENUE ACCOUNT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 10.

The administration report for the past year of the Rangoon Port Trust just issued by the Port Commissioners, presents some satisfactory features. In place of the estimated deficit on the working year there is a surplus on the revenue account due both to the curtailment of expenditure and to increased receipts on the budgetted figures. The total receipts on the revenue account have practically remained at the same level for the last three years. The decrease in receipts from import fees and river dues on last year's working has been counter-balanced by larger receipts on account of export fees and earnings of vessels. The receipts on revenue accounts for the year were Rs. 45,12,688-4-3; payments Rs. 39,99,116-4-11, surplus Rs. 51,357-15-4. Of this surplus Rs. 2,00,000 was transferred to depreciation and replacement and fire and marine insurance funds, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,13,571-13-4 to be carried forward to the net revenue account.

The total number of vessels was 640 and net tonnage 1,034,750 compared with 754 vessels with tonnage of 1,240,179 of previous year. Tonnage of 700 cargoes landed was 396,516. 996 steamers (excluding Government vessels) with the total of net registered tonnage of 20,64,091 arrived in the Port, being a decrease of 95 steamers and 109,448 tons as composed with the previous year and 1,005 steamers with the total net tonnage 2,081,444, which left the port.

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AMAZING MSS.

FAMOUS MORRISON COLLECTION.

Every student of history knows the extraordinary literary wealth of the Alfred Morrison collection of autograph letters and papers, probably unrivalled in any public or private ownership. Formed during the latter part of the ninteenth century, with no flinching at expense, it seems to cover every mediaeval and modern epoch, yet search will be made in vain for any vestigia of Shakespeare himself. This is for ever the lament of every collector, says the "Morning Post." But there is enough to satisfy the most rapacious hunters after the records of the great, and in the autumn at Sotheby's the famous Morrison collections will appear at auction, succumbing to that law which draws everything eventually to the sale-room.

To dip into these thousands of letters is to take a prize every time from the lucky-bag. If Leonards da Vinci were alive to-day he would be inventing new types of aeroplanes. Here are two intricate pen-and-ink drawings of "war machines" by him, with the descriptions written backwards to deceive prying eyes. And would Raphael (as of military age) be engaged on "camouflage"? In the Morrison papers is his receipt for two months' work at the Vatican 100 ducats a month in 1515. Writing to Constantine Huygents in 1539, Rembrandt begs that his "Entombment" may be hung in a strong light so that it can be seen at a distance.

MARY STUART'S LAST LETTER.

No phase of history is untouched. In his account of the death of Mary Queen of Scots, Froude says that on the eve of her execution she wrote a "few lines" to her brother-in-law, Henri III. He had not seen the long letter of farewell covering three folio pages, in the Morrison collection. In dignified language, the unhappy Queen, writing at two o'clock in the morning (she was to be executed at eight), states how she has been condemned "by Her and Her State" as "une criminelle" to be put to death "a huiet heures du matin.' The letter is of Feb. 8, 1587, and is full of consideration for her faithful servants. Another last letter is the Duke of Monmouth's after Sedgmoor in 1685, pleading for the intercession of the Earl of Rochester, fearing "though too late, I see how I have bine misled." Popes and Princes of the Church are represented in profusion. There are rare remains of Luther, Calvin, and Knox. Comment is scarcely needed on Luther's 1543 lette enforcing the truth of the verse in Luke, "Yea, rather blessed are they that hear the word of God and keep it," or on Kno's Latin letter to Calvin in 1572 containing a sentence of which the purport is that one of the greatest difficulties is to contend against hypocrisy under the disguise of piety. John Churchill, too, found the world tire-some at times, and, writing to Lord Godolphin 200 years ago, he relieves his mind by beginning this letter with "I find it a perpetual warr in this world to defend one's self against knaves and fools." Nearly 400 years old is a humble letter of self-introduction by Rabelais to Guillaume Bude, the established Frenchman of letters in his day, with the abject apology "for what hopes can an unknown and ignorant man build on a letter deficient in taste, expression, and grammar"?

VOLTAIRE AND FREDERICK.

We have something like it in th Morrison Voltaire letter to the Pompadou the tells her "l'amour" rhymes with he name). In reply she reminds him that it is the fate of all great men to suffer calumny in life and to be admired after death More practical advice is, "Do not go to the King of Prussia"—"quelque grand roy qu'il soit." But he did, as everybody knows, and here is an amazing dossier of Voltaire's carefully-corrected drafts of letters and poems to Frederick the Great, illustrating the effrontery of the intimacy between the satirist and his patron. We also find a precious poem by the King himself, of thirty-two lines of farewell to his sister Ulrica on her departure to become Queen of Sweden. One line is pregnant with meaning to-day:

Dieu! Qui peut etouffer la voix de la nature? Voltaire learnt English during his enforced stay in England, and several letters attest his ultimate mastery of the language. One speaks of his regard for "Sir Homer Pope" and "Sir Ovid Gay. But columns would be required even t hint at the richness of these Morriso manuscripts. It is well known that the contain hundreds of intimate letters passing between Nelson and his Emma, although it should be mentioned that the last uncompleted letter by the great captain to his love, found in the cabinroom of the Victory, is in the British Museum, and that the last finished letter, fetching £1,030 at Sotheby's in 1904, is in another private collection.

But in every corner of the collection history is illuminated, and we may select one of hundreds of examples by quoting from a long and cordial letter from Oliver Cromwell to Cardinal Mazarin on Dec. 4, 1657, praising the services of M. d Bordeaux, the retiring French Ambassador especially "for the conservinge a good intelligence between the two nations."

FINANCING OF PLANTING INDUSTRY.

SCHEME UNDER CONSIDERATION OF MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 10.

The chairman of the Port Trust sends to the chairman of the Planters' Association details of a sc eme, including provision for safe custody of planting produce, in such a way as to be deemed sufficient security by banks on Government in making loans. This is in connection with the financing of the planting industry to avert the present crisis. The scheme is now in contemplation by the Government.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A L Arnold, Londons.
Captain J S Beck, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut D K Best, Essex.
Second-Lieut R T Bowden, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut W G Boyd, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E J Brown, Flying Corps.
Lieut A D C Burrell, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain H Callear, Dublins.
Second-Lieut F W Coffee, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut H E Cowdy, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A G Davis, Londons.
Second-Lieut H F Day, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F C Deman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C B Dix, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut H Dunstan, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut F J G Ellison, Irish Rifles.
Major A E B Fair, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H J Forsaith, Flying Corps.
Captain D M Fuller, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H V S Kennedy, Irish Rifles
Captain C R Langham, Sussex.
Second-Lieut J Laverty, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut J McBurney, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut E A Mahoney, Irish Rifles.
Lieut P S Marshall, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R A W Martin, Dublins.
Second-Lieut W Moore, Irish Rifles.
Captain J Murphy, Artillery.
Captain A Murray, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut S North, Londons.
Captain J B Oldfield, Northamptons.
Captain H J Paddison, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut P R Purdie, Artillery.
Captain J B Rawlins, Medicals.
Major C B Rich, Artillery.
Captain W Ross, South Wales Borderers.
Captain E E Sarging, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H L Sayer, Artillery.
Captain J O W Shine, Dublins
Second-Lieut W McE H Stewart, Inniskillings.
Lieut J G Tobin-Willis, Service Corps.
Lieut A S L Verley, Dublins.
Second-Lieut I H Walker, Irish Rifles.
Lieut N H Woods, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut A S Wotherspoon, Oxford and Bucks.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut O G Davies, Argylls.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut W W Drake, Devons.
Lieut E Duerden, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J F Eberli, Irish Regiment
Second-Lieut S E Haddy, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut J Lamb, Artillery.
Second-Lieut R D Miles, Irish Fusiliers.
Major J B Montgomerie-Fleming, East Yorks.
Lieut J D O'Brien, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut L W T Pine, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut F H L Roberson, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut J B Smith, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut S L Trinder, Irish Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Lieut A McD Adair, Machine-gun Corps.
Major H A Adnams, Artillery.
Lieut R R Alexander, Artillery.
Captain N Algev, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut T A Allan, Artillery.
Captain R S Aspinall, Medicals.
Second-Lieut F Baker, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G B Barre, Dublins.
Captain H H Beatty, Irish Rifles.
Lt-Colonel F W D Bendall, Londons.
Captain W A Black, Dublins.
Captain C E Blake, Northamptons.
Lieut B L Blake, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut E R Boland, Londons.
Second-Lieut L D Breare, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut P J Bretherton, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut E Brimelow, Londons.
Second-Lieut G A Brooke, Berkshires.
Lieut J D Brook-Smith, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W M W Brunyate, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F W Burnside, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut E H Burr, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut A E Burrowes, Dublins.
Second-Lieut J Caldwell, Machine-gun Corps
Second-Lieut R C Campbell-Orde, Artillery.
Second-Lieut R J Carey, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut J J Carroll, Munsters.
Major G F Claudet, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J B Clay, Artillery.
Second-Lieut R J Clutton, Bedfords.
Lieut D E Cochpane, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut A Cockshut, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut S P Colquhoun, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W H Colson, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J J Conlon, Connaughts.
Captain L G A Constable, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut R W Coop, Artillery.
Captain J R Cooper, Artillery.
Lieut E J Cornish, Gloucesters.
Captain J Craig, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut R W Craig, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut R L Cramp, Irish Rifles.
Lieut J Cunningham, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut E G Dew, Londons.
Second-Lieut J H Dickson, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R S Dreyan, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut J J Drinkwater, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut W Druery Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut C L B Duke, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J O Dunwoody, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut E H Edwards, Artillery.
Second-Lieut Eggleton, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut S F Empson, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H L Farfan, Service Corps.
Captain A C Faulkner, Devons.
Second-Lieut E H Fawcett, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut R Fischel, Trench Mortar.
Lieut A S Ford, Londons.
Second-Lieut J W Frost, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut D J Fullerton, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D J Galvin, Dublins.
Second-Lieut G L Gamlen, Artillery.
Second-Lieut N M Goodman, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut H S Gough, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut R Greacen, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut H Greenhalgh, East Lancs.
Captain F K Griffith, Lincolns.
Captain B C Haggard, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut E F W Hair, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut G T M Hall, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H Hamill, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J I Hamilton, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H T Hannay, Londons.
Major M R Harris, Londons.
Second-Lieut G A W Harvey, Artillery.
Lieut O D Hay, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J Hayward, Machine-gun Corps
Second-Lieut S J Henderson, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut C H Hewlett, Royal Fusiliers.
Major J E L Higgns, Londons.
Second-Lieut A M R Hobbs, Connaughts.
Lieut J E P Hollington, Gloucesters.
Lieut B F Holmes, Norfolks.
Captain H W Hoskins, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut H E Jackman, Londons.
Second-Lieut G B Jackson, Artillery.
Second-Lieut G A Johnston, Essex.
Second-Lieut J P W Johnston, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut R W Johnston, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J H H Jones, Hampshires.
Lieut C H Joyce, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut J Lang, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C O Lebas, Artillery.
Captain R Ledsham, Somersets.
Lieut H G Le Peton, Dublins.
Lieut A A Leslie, Artillery.
Second-Lieut C J Lewin, Somersets.
Second-Lieut G T M Lewis, West Kents.
Major R W Ling, Artillery.
Second-Lieut A E Lloyd-Dod, Irish Rifles.
Captain W B Loveless, Medicals.
Captain V J Lynch, Irish Fusiliers.
Lt-Col H W D McCarthy-O'Leary, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut R C McCrum, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut S McGaw, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J A McGrath, Dublins.
Second-Lieut R J C McNally, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut C W S Magill, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain W R Maguire, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut D A H Manchell, Artillery.
Second-Lieut O C Marshall, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut R de B Mauleverer, East Lancs.
Captain S S Meighan, Medicals.
Captain G E Middleditch, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut B Middleton, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut K N Morham, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W A Morris, East Lancs.
Captain A H Murray, Dublins.
Second-Lieut R C Murray, Machine-guns Corps.
Second-Lieut L Nendick, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut A S Nolan, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R E Norman, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut A Nunns, Londons.
Second-Lieut A G O'Brien, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut D C Osborne, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut E T Owen, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut R E Palmgren, Inniskillings.
Lieut A E Parker, Engineers.
Captain V H Parr, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut J W Partridge, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut W J Phillips, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut C W Pickett, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain J R Pigott, Artillery.
Second-Lieut T L Pilkington, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut R V Polley, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R I Poston, Artillery.
Second-Lieut E H Powell, Irish Fusiliers
Second-Lieut J M Purves, Artillery.
Second-Lieut C D Quilliam, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut E F Ratcliff, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J Redmond, Irish Rifles.
Captain N S Reid, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut M Richards, Artillery.
Lieut E Ridenbalgh, Londons.
Second-Lieut C E Ridsdale, Artillery.
Second-Lieut R H Roulston, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut W B Shane, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A Shepherd, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut M Shuldham-Legh, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. C A Simeons, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut A Simpson, South Staffords.
Lieut F R Skillen, Liverpools.
Secon-Lieut H V L A Smith, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut L C Smith, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut V Smith, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W D Smith, Londons.
Captain H F Stacke, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut G S Stevens, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut T C Sweeney, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut G W Taylor, Artillery.
Captain G L F Taylor, Londons.
Second-Lieut J Taylor, Inniskillings.
Captain J G Taylor, Durhams.
Lieut T B Thompson, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H W Troughton, Irish Regiment.
Lieut M W Turner, Artillery.
Second-Lieut A E Turton, Middlesex.
Major H A Van Ryneveld, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J J Waite, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut F A Walkey, Dublins.
Lieut E W Wallace, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W E Wallace, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A H Warren, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut B B Wastell, Londons.
Second-Lieut R Williams, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut N B Williamson, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut E C H Wincer, Oxford and Bucks.
Captain F Winsloe, Berkshires.
Lieut R N S Withers, Artillery.
Second-Lieut C Wood, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut D Wood, Berkshires.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut J Fisher, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut C C Hamilton, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut H B A Harris, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut L G Lewis, Wiltshires.
Captain D H Morton, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut J S Plummer, Leicesters.
Captain H W Ruddock, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut W M Seymour, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain C N B Walker, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut A C Young, Irish Fusiliers.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut B M Malone, Irish Fusiliers.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A H McGullagh, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut S A Taylor, Inniskillings.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut B H Barnett, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut A E S Barton, Artillery.
Second-Lieut A G Calthrop, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H A Churchward, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut G Coombes, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C G Core, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut H R Cressy, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut A M T Glover, Scottish Borderers.
Captain H M Gray, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut V Haddon, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain E H Hester, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut O W Holmes, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut H R Hosken, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut R T Leighton, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut W B Lloyd, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut P A O'Brien, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R S Phelan, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S E Raper, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut G A Rendle, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut T S Roadley, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut G W H Rogers, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E H Savory, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut G H Stovold, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W E Tayton, Northamptons.
Lieut C D Thompson, Hon Artillery Company.
Lieut C B Waters, Londons.
Second R Watts, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain R E Wilson, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut V R Wordingham, Worcesters.
Lieut M T Wright, North Lancs.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut W Paterson, Engineers.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut L L Attwood, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut E S Bird, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W Bowler, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut R Compton, Essex.
Second-Lieut H R Duncanson, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut R de P Eddison, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut G A C Esdaile, Field Artillery.
Rev G M Evans, Chaplain.
Lieut D Y Hay, West Kents.
Second-Lieut W D Hayman, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut J J Hodgson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C E Holaway, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut P G Kirk, Cambridges.
Capt J Lee, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut T C Morgan, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut H A Whittard, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut D J Colley, Liverpools.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut F C Jackson, Londons.
Second-Lieut A G H Long, Londons.
Second-Lieut G S Smillie, Field Artillery.
Capt H D Willis, Medicals.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut C F V Hansen, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut H Marsden, Liverpools.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut C R Badman, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F C Ballard, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J M G Bell, Field Artillery.
Lieut J G Biggs, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut B A Boden, Field Artillery
Second-Lieut H Booth, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut W F Brown, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J M Buchanan, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut Burt, Argylls and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut J Cawley, Manchesters.
Capt A W Chadwick, Hampshires.
Lieut-Col F G Chamberlin, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut H M G Clark, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut T L Clark, Machine Gun Corps.
Major A G Coles, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L B Cooper, Engineers.
Lieut-Col A S Cotton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R E Davies, West Ridings.
Lieut W H Davies, Royal Scots.
Capt J H Dick, Scots Fusiliers.
Capt A Dods, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E C Earle, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Earnshaw, Border Regt.
Second-Lieut S Eastwood, North Lancashires.
Lieut I J Edell, Field Artillery.
Lieut D Edwadrs, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H G Eldon Londons.
Second-Lieut C E Everitt, West Ridings.
Lieut J C Ferguson, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut C S Floyd, West Ridings.
Capt C H Gardner, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A W K Gordon, Field Artillery.
Lieut L E M Green, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut E V Haggis, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut A Henderson, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W A Herron, Highland L I.
Major G S Hoare, Field Artillery.
Capt F B Hobbs, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut W J L Horsman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T W Howells, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut S Hunt, Durhams.
Capt D C Jeffrey, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut E C Jones, Field Artillery.
Lieut H B Jones, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut J T Kelly, Engineers.
Capt J F Kennedy Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D Kiddie, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut A F Kimpton, Monmouths.
Lieut A F Leggatt, Somersets.
Second-Lieut J C Light, Service Corps.
Capt L E Littlewood, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut T F McCarthy, North Lancashires
Second-Lieut R J W Magill, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut L C Makeham, Wiltshires.
Lieut I D Margary, Sussex.
Lieut J R Martindale, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Morris, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H A Payne, Sussex.
Second-Lieut F H Perkins, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut H R Pratt, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W G Ramsden, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut R R B Rathbone, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J H Reeves, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A A Rice, Engineers.
Capt C P Rimmer, Field Artillery.
Capt J E Rowbotham, Manchesters.
Lieut T D Searle, Service Corps.
Lieut C St B Shields, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Skelton, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut T G Skingley, North Lancashires.
Capt F J G Smith, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut G S Smith, Cambridges.
Second-Lieut L Smith, Lanchashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Somerset, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut G Stephens, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut H H Stowe, Field Artillery.
Lieut A R Stuart, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T A Thompson, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W T Thompson, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut J J H Thomson Field Artillery.
Lieut F S Wain, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut R E Walsh, Engineers.
Capt R H Wood, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut D Young, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W F D Young, Londons.

MISSING.

Lieut W D Cullen, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut H S Ford, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut G T Fallalove, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H G Tinney, Flying Corps.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Lieut J C Sheppard, Field Artillery should read Shepherd.

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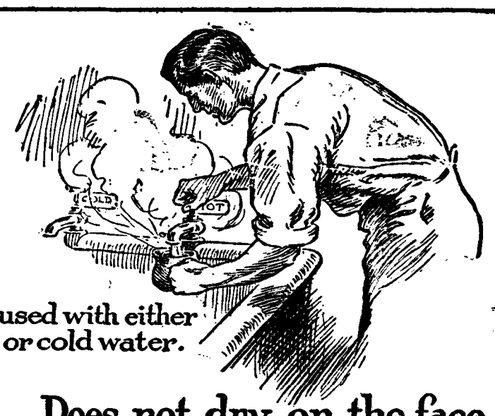

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EDUCATIONAL PROVINCES.

LORD HALDANE'S SUGGESTIONS.

Viscount Haldane, presiding at a conference on educational reconstruction, in connection with the summer meeting of the University Extension students at Oxford on August 6, outlined a national scheme of educational reform, says the "Daily Telegraph." Three years had passed, he said, since the greatest war in the world's history commenced. Resolution was our first duty—resolution in the common cause; we must be prepared to spend the whole of our resources, if necessary to learn to live on 6d a day, rather than to be defeated in a struggle which was one for no less than life and freedom. Everyone's first duty was, therefore, to concentrate his mind and his soul upon victory in that struggle. But an educational conference was a duty only second in importance. He did not hesitate to look upon education as the most important element in reconstruction. It was to the credit of Oxford that once more she had provided a remarkably gifted Minister to take the helm. Mr. Fisher's programme had lifted the controversy about education to a higher stage, and there was more agreement than there had been. He had to reform not an organisation, but a want of organisation, and to establish a system which would make equality of educational opportunity the possession of every one high and low. "I am deeply convinced," said his lordship, "that in this as in most other things we must accept the principle of devolution or local self-government. At present we have 319 local authorities, but between them and the Board of Education a great gulf is fixed, with much consequent loss of ability, enthusiasm, and energy." For the organisation he had in mind he would turn for an analogy to the organisation of the modern army. People thought that those magnificent armies of to-day, raised one after another, somehow rose by the mere enthusiasm of the people. No, they rose because the military commanders applied principles which had been thought out and prepared upon this theory of devolution.

The general conception of a campaign was devised by general headquarters in London; its carrying out was delegated through a Commander-in-Chief to the various army and divisional commanders, and so on to the battalion commanders. That was a principle evolved by an extraordinary soldier—a soldier of an enemy race—it was sometimes well to learn from the enemy—the great Field-Marshal Moltke. That was the system adopted by ourselves, worked out by a scheme there to hand, and ready when these great armies were organised. The same thing applied in education. He suggested that England should be divided up into from seven to ten great educational provinces, and he would like to see every province with its university. Each province would have its administrative council, with representatives of the university of the local education authorities. That council would consider local schemes, the allocation of schools and scholars, the distribution, under a unified system, of grants, the question of salaries and pensions, and the distribution of teachers. This would leave the Board of Education free to exercise the higher direction and to inspect. "This is the time to think," he concluded. "Peace will come some time. It may come soon, it may come later, it will very likely come suddenly, and the risk that we run is that before that peace comes we shall not have thought out how to deal with the great problems that will be upon us. The war is the task of the moment, but it does not exclude the other task of thinking out the lines of action with the solution of the problems which lie in front.

INDIA'S GOLD POLICY.

"The Times" writes:—"The Indian Ordinance, published last week, prohibiting the import of gold except under licence, and taking power to acquire imports of the metal, paying the fixed rate of exchange for the sovereign, and £3 17s. 10½d. for a standard ounce of other gold, has been issued for the clearly appropriate purpose of enabling the Government of India to get into its own reserves, for the support of exchange, gold reaching the country which might otherwise be diverted to uses of personal adornment. An ingrained habit of the Indian peasant is to lock up his spare resources in ornaments of the precious metals for the person of wife and children. Since he is sharing to some extent in the industrial boom the war has created, and has suffered little from rise in food prices, the opportunities for the exercise of the habit have been greater than usual. Objection has not formally been taken in days of peace, though this problem of Indian hoarding has always been a serious one. But in existing circumstances the step now taken by the Indian Government, in definitely treating gold as a luxury for the general consumer, the use of which must be peremptorily checked, appears the very least that could be done.

"So far as India still adheres to the habit of using metallic money it is clearly right for the Government to take all means in its power to meet demands thence arising; and in the judgment of most qualified observers there has not been sufficient foresight in this direction. But what is most desirable in the interests of the Empire, and what writers and speakers on currency matters possessing influence with the Indian people should help to bring about, is the continued growth of the habit of using notes in preference to the precious metals. That much has been done in this direction since the outbreak of war is shown by the figures of note circulation. On March 31, 1914, it amounted to 6,612 lakhs. A year later it was rather less, owing to some want of confidence and a large presentation of notes for encashment, and the subsequent upward move was at first slow. On March 31, 1916, the figure was 6,773 lakhs; but in the course of the next financial year it rose to 8,638 lakhs, while on June 303 last it was 9,329 lakhs. So far so good, but if, as obvious, increased note circulation is desirable why does the Indian Government halt so long between two opinions as to the issue of notes of smaller denomination than Rs. 5?"

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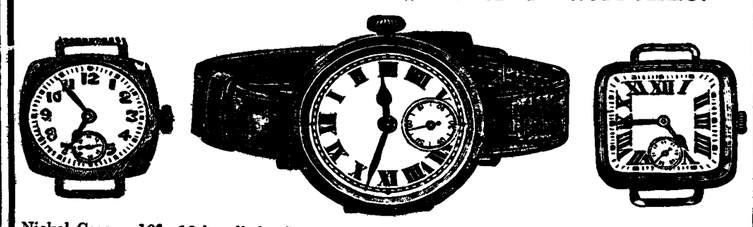

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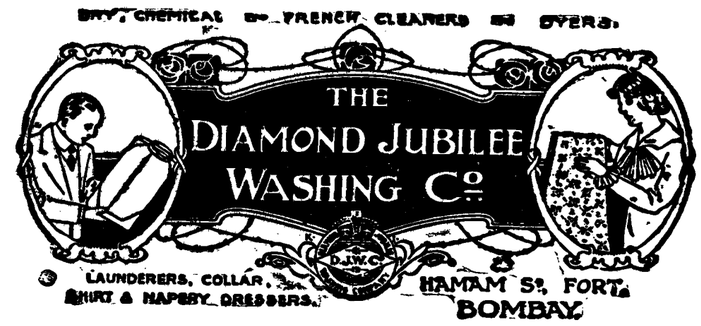

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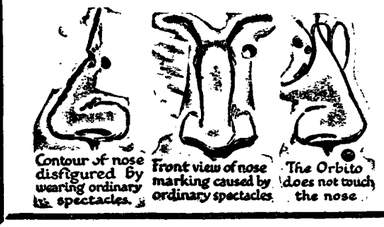
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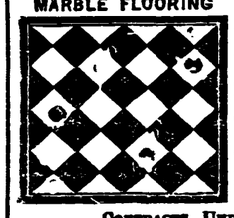

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Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.